Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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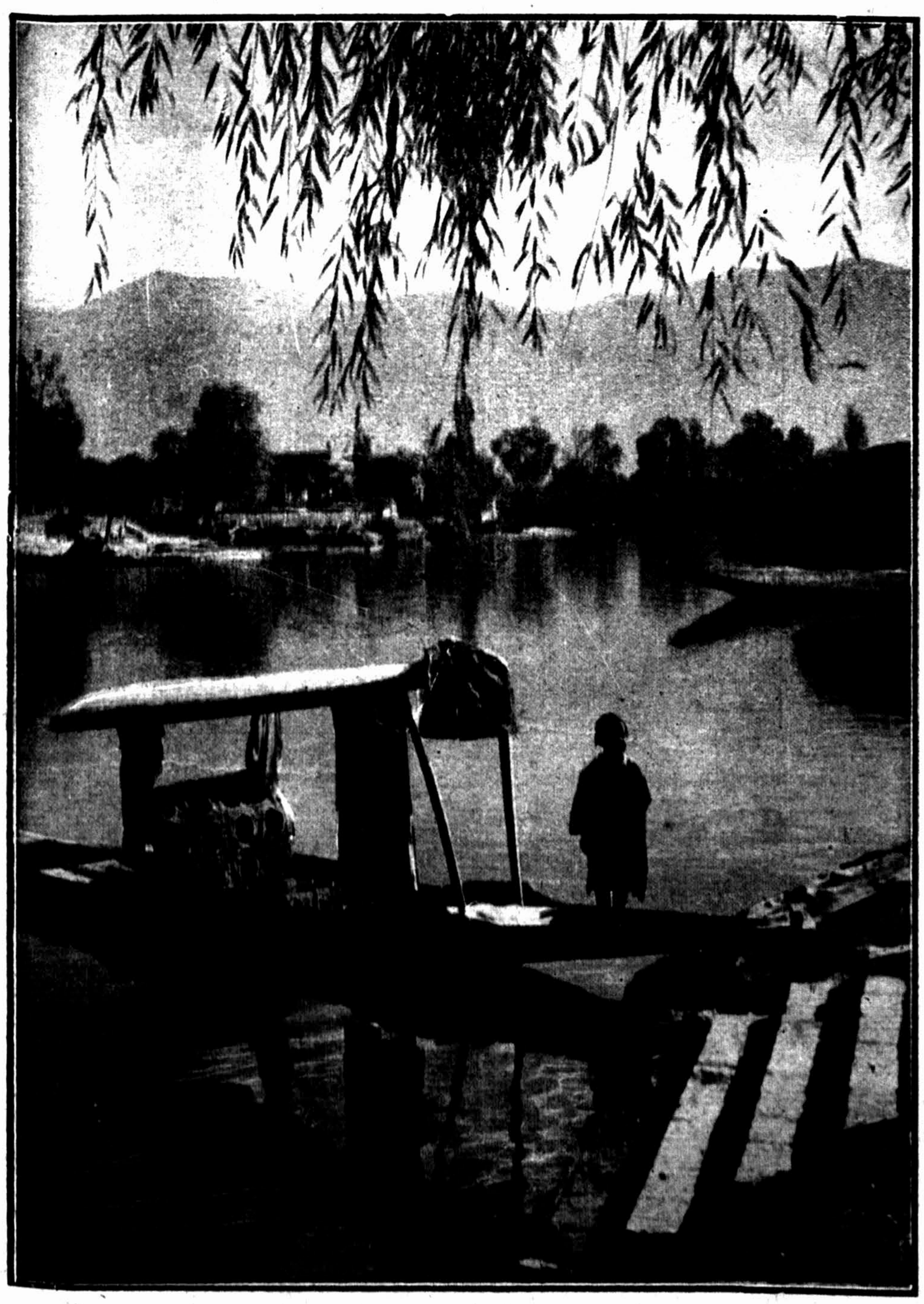

OH TO BE IN KASHMIR NOW, THAT SUMMER'S HERE!

—Photo: K. L. Syed.

TROUBLE EVERYWHERE!

Pictures From News-Fronts Of The World

Ruins of a village in North Palestine blown up by British Army with dynamite

Inhabitants of Jerusalem reading the morning bulletins of the Government about the curfew.

Mussolini awarding a medal to one of his "heroes" of the Spanish war.

A demonstration of the people and students of Damascus protesting against the French-Syrian treaty

Hitler walking with Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, during the latter's visit to Germany.

Aircraft guns in action.One of the new British anti-air craft gun getting ready.

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INTRODUCTION TO INDIA

Thank Heaven That Young India's Drill Is Not Particularly Smart

By FRANCIS WATSON

"You have come to India at a critical moment in her history". The note of welcome from my host in Maharashtra was handed to me on board the "Victoria" when I reached Bombay at the beginning of this year, and nothing that I have since seen has belied its import.

CRISIS in the States, crisis in Congress, days when the life of India's leader hung in the balance—and as though that were not enough to key my powers of apprehension I have been able to take notice, in crumbling villages remote from railway and newspapers and communication with the world's anxieties, of the supreme crisis to the individual, that is daily precipitated by hunger and poverty and dirt.

Too Familiar Word

But crisis is all too familiar a word. When I left England the people of my own race were trying to forget, for the twentieth time, "the worst crisis since 1914." Now it is upon them again, and upon all of us, and this time it is called "the darkest day for the democracies since the German push of 1918." I feel like a man who has sat through a long cinema-performance and sleepily recognises that the big film is being screened again. This is where I came in.

I reach for my hat, and as I pass out of the darkness the apparatus is churning out words that three hours ago had passion, and now are grotesque and disconnected. Crisis, democracy, dictatorship, firm stands, rapes of this and that—it is the stale refrain of a theme-song. Many who recoil from it, craving some mode radically new, have felt vaguely of recent years that India may at last supply the want.

But not while she, too, is crisis-minded. Surely this is what Gandhiji understands so well. And is not this, among issues that sometimes seem almost trivial, a vital theme of conflict between Indian "left" and "right"? At Tripuri I asked Pandit Nehru how he stood in regard to the expressed hope that in any European disaster England's extremity might prove to be India's opportunity. For answer he quoted Gandhi: for political as well as for ethical reasons India must rely not upon another's difficulties but upon her own strength. And strength cannot be established by crisis-politics.

Unique Position

I personally doubt whether it can be established by politics at all. They can only be its organised expression. To the uninstructed observer, the Mahatma's greatest source of power is his direct understanding of the hopes and fears and needs of those millions who (though this is changing) can neither read nor write the word "Federation," still less grasp its implication. And the internal troubles of Congress are precisely centred upon those matters which are least relevant to the 700,000 village-microcosms that are India. So it seemed to me throughout that week at Tripuri, where I attended every meeting and talked with anyone who could give me the time, from Singhalese students to the bedridden President.

It was a valuable experience, even though I lost my washing and gained a pair of poisoned feet. In no other country of the world would it be possible for a representative of the politically dominant party to be happy and at ease, as I have been allowed to be, with those who are struggling to shake off that dominance. That this unique position is largely due to the essential attributes of the Indian I immediately concede. But I like to think also that English character has its part in it. For the crowning kindness of Indian hospitality is that I am permitted to remain an Englishman.

To many this will appear supremely sentimental. But I have been asked for my impressions, and that is not the least of them. I have even been forgiven for having no affiliation with any political party. If I often travel third-class it is because, having a third-class income, I am a third-class person. If I wear khadi it is because it is good cloth and because I may thereby be making some slight return for the way in which rural India has received me. All this I have only had to explain to be at once understood.

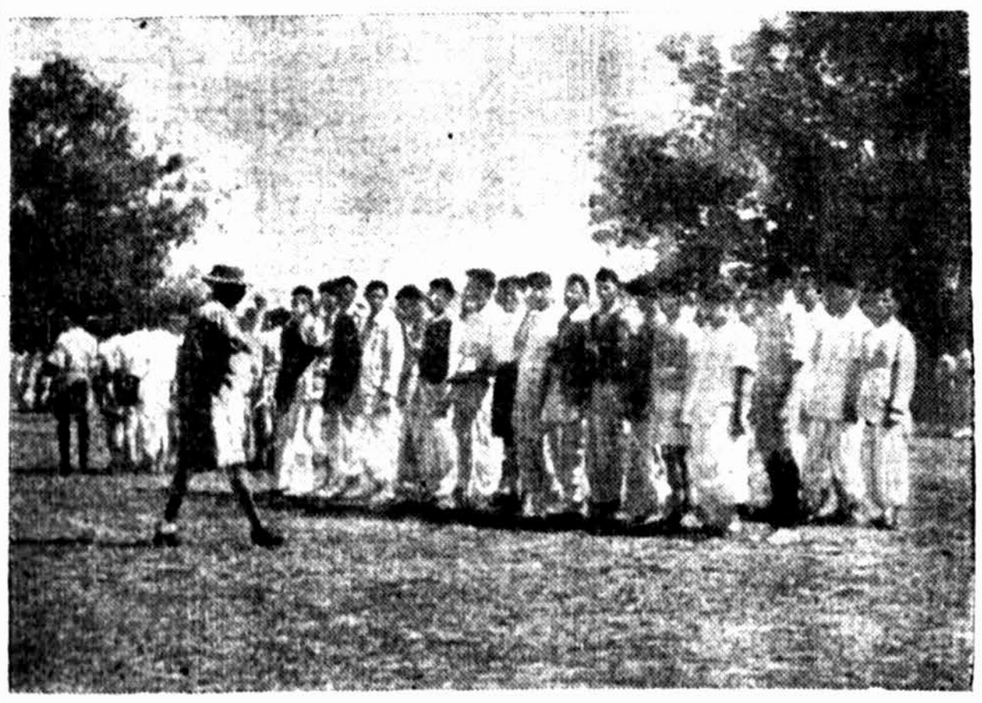
Thank Heaven .....

On long train-journeys—south-east to Madanapalle to meet J. Krishnamurti, north again to Tripuri for the Congress session, then back to Aundh State to share the excitement of an important experiment in government—I have often wondered just what I came to India, and what I expected to find.

Certainly my interests were not primarily political. But one cannot indefinitely avoid the preoccupations of one's hosts and neighbours, and I have been made to find answers to questions which still seem to me largely superficial. And if the slogans and the flag-salutes at first appalled a tired western eye, I have found some compensation in the very imperfections of such borrowed activities.

"There is no hope," runs a line of one of T. S. Eliot's plays, "in those who march in step." Thank heaven that young India's drill is not particularly smart. Thank heaven, even, for the dissensions in Congress. Mentally comparing Tripuri with Nuremberg, I could not help preferring the healthy airing of cleavages of opinion to the monotonously unanimous "Ja"! that always promises trouble for some unfortunate group or nation.

And in Aundh, where a cross-cut specimen of old and new India is placed before me for inspection, I am aware of something that hacks at the foundations of accepted political method and may at last lay bare life itself, that life which diplomacy ignores.



"Thank Heaven Young India's Drill Is Not So Smart!"

Francis Watson, who is now in India, contributes this exclusive article regarding his impressions of this country. He is the author of a number of books on varied subjects and his articles have often been published in British papers.

CONVICTS WANT LONDON DEGREES!

According to a recent British Government report on prisons, the teaching of French at Dartmoor is having excellent results, for convicts who mastered that language have obtained jobs through their knowledge. One is now a travel agent and another a taxi-driver who specializes in showing foreigners round London.

Mr. C. Hartley, master at Tavistock Grammar School, teaches them, and so thoroughly do they apply themselves that they surprised a visiting French Government official by their fluency. German is now to be taught as well.

Some years ago the inmates at Parkhurst made such good use of the prison library and other facilities that they asked to be allowed to sit for degrees given by the London University! This suggestion was considered seriously, but it fell through because it would have meant a special board of examiners visiting the prison for the entrance examination, and another for each of the tests.

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The Foreign Scene

Naval Intelligence Chief In Bucharest—British Cultural Propaganda—Nazi Nervousness—New Entente Under British Auspices?—Chamberlain As Maisky's Guest—Yugoslavia's Role—Spoke In Il Duce's Wheel

By: "VIGILANTE"

Although very little noise is made about it, Great Britain has not been slow, with methods characteristic of British propaganda and diplomacy, in preventing Rome and Berlin from absorbing the entire South-East of Europe into their Axis. The exact nature of the obstacles placed in the path of a too-easy victory of the Axis powers in what since Munich they have come to regard as their 'legitimate' sphere of influence, can easily be guessed.

Britain In Rumania

The recent visit of Admiral Sir Cecil Osborne of the Naval Intelligence Division to Bucharest may be mentioned as significant. Sir Cecil was a guest at the reception King Carol gave in honour of the Foreign Ministers of Belgrade, Athens and Ankara. Synchromising as this visit did with the Balkan Conference that had been in progress in Bucharest it is only natural to infer that the Admiral could not have failed to establish and renew contacts with his old friends both in Belgrade and Bucharest.

Sir Cecil Osborne, it may be recalled, took part in the blocade of Dardanelles and naval operations at Corfu and Salonika during the Great War and possesses considerable knowledge and experience of the Balkan conditions.

Cultural Mission

Lord Sempills had gone too to Rumania before this visit, with a plan of Anglo-Rumanian trade development and Mr. Johnson of the Foreign Office cultural department also did not miss the opportunity of carrying the goodwill of his country although his visit was specially in connexion with the English institutions established in the Rumanian Universities. The Sitwell book on Rumania with its distinct artistic value must also be mentioned.

It will thus be seen that the ground has been well prepared and whatever may be the outcome of Gafencu's visit to England if Rumania joins the Anglo-British peace front, she would do it on a basis of adequate collaboration of economic as well as political and military character.

Nazi Blackmail

The Nazi nervousness at these developments is revealed not merely by the press campaign launched with greater vigour and violence against England in particular but also by the counterblast of blackmail levied with the help of the recent economic agreement negotiated with Rumania by Herr Wohlatt. The enforcement of this agreement is being hustled through precisely when the British delegation is visiting Bucharest.

But the general trend in what can be described as a recrystallisation of the Danubian 'entente', supported this time by England as well as France, is well defined.

'Chamberlain Goes 'Red'

The process released by the perceptibly fresh orientation in her policy in Central Europe by England is bound to exercise considerable influence on the attitude of the small states that had so far had no choice left but to submit to the pressure either through self-interest or through fear of the Axis powers. The entry of the U.R.S.S. into the system of security that is in the process of formation is a factor of decisive importance and the very fact that even that blameless puritan of Birmingham has persuaded himself to give to poor 'Red' Maisky the privilege of entertaining him as a guest cannot fail to encourage the small States that have so far been wavering under the Totalitarian threats.

'Mad-Dog' Attack

The inference is obvious: if the threat, with Axis positions fixed in three district regions distributed between the three principal partners, is directed in the west, the Soviets can menace the Nazi rear and flank in addition to the encirclement against which the Nazis do not feel quite safe and immobilise the kind of attack the present-day military leaders favour—the clean-up of the Reichwehr means that if it means anything. We have thus to-day political and diplomatic strategy supporting the movement for capturing military positions. In other words, the western democracies are anticipating and meeting the eventuality of the 'mad-dog' attack in which Nazis have rehearsed it is true without any degree of resistance on the part of the victims for a pretty long time. The theory or, more correctly, legend, of the lightening attack is yet to be convincingly established.

Yugoslavian Trends

While Stoyadinovitch may well want to join the Rome-Berlin Axis, it is extremely doubtful whether the country would support such a move. The results of the last election in Yugoslavia clearly indicate the popular feeling although the majority that placed Stoyadinovitch in power is gained with the electoral 'reform' that operated unfavourably on the opposition. The unity of Yugoslavia has been assisted by the Croats, Serbs and Slovaks who demand abolition of the 1931 constitution and establishment of a constituent assembly. The Croat irredentism in particular is insistent over the Dalmatian territory.

The recent report, too, of open demonstration against the pro-Axis orientation of the country shows that the internal danger to the successful adoption of such a policy is to be feared. The Nazi methods in Central Europe have provoked such a wave of anger and resentment—Poland is the most remarkable example of this phenomenon—throughout Europe that the task of bringing these countries under the vassalage of the Axis Powers is being rendered much more difficult even for the combined forces of Italo-German diplomacy.

The Mediterranean Situation

As Anglo-French diplomacy calculates, this state of affairs reacts in a decisive manner on the chances of Il Duce's mobilising the degree of support for any action that he may contemplate in the Mediterranean. The Balkan 'bloc' that is being built and strengthened with British cement affects the position vitally in this zone. In a word the tide is turning for the dictators since Munich opened up such an era of prosperity and the Nazis set out to conquer the world.

BOARD OF TRADE'S LOSS

Important Board of Trade papers have been stolen from a car in Bloomsbury.

The missing papers contained among other things details of plans now being prepared by a committee for the storage and control of food in wartime. While of considerable value, they are not necessarily highly confidential documents.

The papers were in an attache case which an official left in his car in Great Russell Street.

The police believe that a gang which has been looting unattended cars in the West End are the culprits.

Tribe On Trial

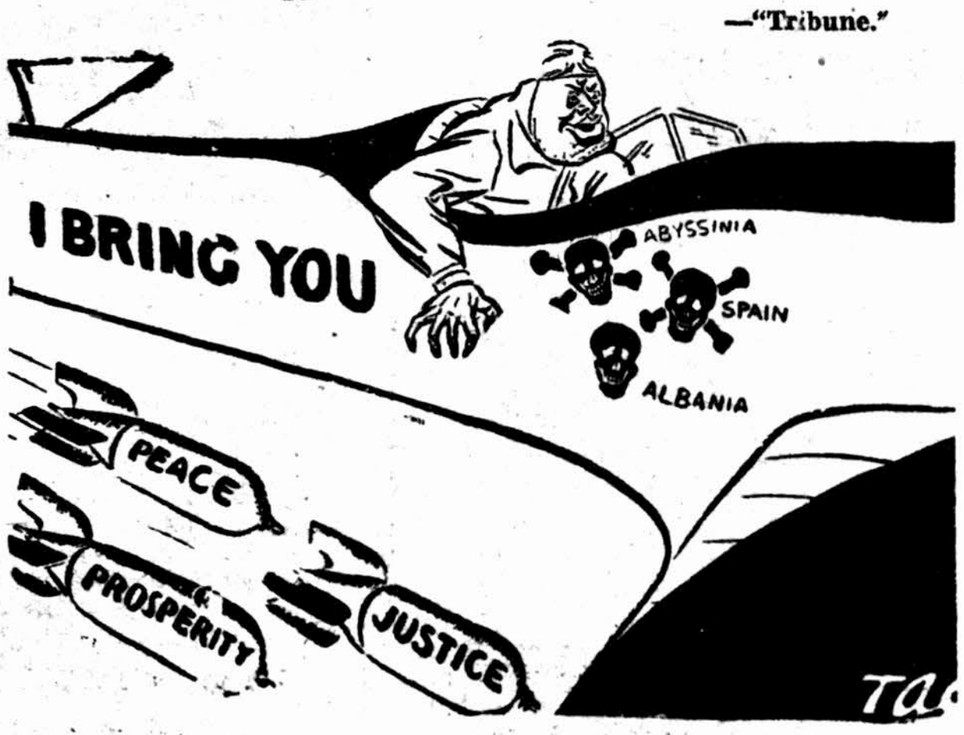
Five hundred native women were brought up for trial in Verulam, Natal, recently accused of murdering one man.

The man had attacked Chief Shembe, and the women of the tribe stoned him to death. His body was found buried under the heap of stones which had been hurled at him.

The most popular girl at a dance is she who can smile when she pulls her dainty slipper from beneath the toe of a clumsy partner's shoe.

His Master's Voice?

—"Tribune."



The Angel of Peace!

Horu's Your Sense of Humour?

Philadelphia Inquirer.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, R.I.P.

"The Lamps Of Liberty Are Going Out All Over Europe"

By ENVER KUREISHI

AFTER another so-called 'bloodless invasion' Czecho-Slovakia has disappeared. For twenty years the great Czech promontory, jutting out until it almost reached the heart of Germany, constituted, by virtue of its geographical situation, the most dangerous military threat to Germany. The promonotory which was to be Europe's safeguard against a resurgent Germany has been eliminated. More than that, the world's youngest, most vigorous and most promising democracy has gone. Like Austria, Czecho-Slovakia has become a black smudge on the map of Europe symbolising the onward march of Nazi Germany.

300 years to create and 20 years to extirpate! That is briefly the history of Czecho-Slovakia. Meanwhile, hear the dirge for the death of a nation . . . . Jews! Refugees! Concentration camps! Suicides! . . .

Tragic History

There is hardly a nation in Europe with so tragic a history as the Czechs. Much of their misfortune has been due purely to geographical location. For the Czechs have always been a Slav promonotory in a German sea and living therefore in constant danger of political and cultural assimilation. From the fifteenth century right up to the Great War the Czechs struggled incessantly, first against the domination of Austria-Hungary under the Hapsburgs, and then, for religious freedom and for the preservation of their language and their national character. In spite of continuous inroads upon their culture and successive waves of invasions by Germans, German-Austrians and Magyars they have vigorously resisted all attempts at assimilation and have clung tenaciously to their national character and language. That they have managed to survive as a nation and preserve their separate entity in spite of being wrecked in a Teutonic sea with the German Scylla on one side and the Austro-Hungarian Charybdis on the other, shows quite conclusively that the military occupation of Czecho-Slovakia cannot be anything more than a transient phase in the chequered history of that country, which is bound to pass away when, in the near future, the present German tide in central Europe begins to recede again, "as it has always done in the past." One is irresistibly reminded of the defiant prophesy of the great Czech scholar, Commenius: "I, too, believe before God, that when the storms of wrath have passed to thee shall return the rule over thy own things, O Czech people!"

In 1918 this prophesy came true. Czechs and Slovaks combined to overthrow the feudal empire of Austria-Hungary. Only a few weeks ago the retrogressive Slovaks betrayed the Czechs to the Germans and plunged their common country back into the darkness from which it had emerged after 300 years of constant struggle and conflict.

BENES
He lives to see his life-work in ruins.

MASARYK
He built Czecho-Slovakia; Hitler demolished it.

Rise Of Nationality

In 1620, after the battle of the White Mountains, the Czechs were defeated by the Austrians, and Bohemia which had hitherto been one of the foremost States in Europe and which at one time had held under its sway parts of Poland and Germany, passed into the possession of the Hapsburgs. For the next 300 years the Czechs, deprived of their religion, their rights and even their language became a part of the 'ramshackle empire' of the Hapsburgs. Their sufferings knew no bounds. The Czech language was proscribed and the Czech Hussite Bible—for which years before, Bohemia had fought almost the whole of Europe, was burnt. The nobility was systematically exterminated and in its place were brought upstart nobles who replaced the Czech aristocracy with a German one.

During the nineteenth century the problem of nationality in Europe and particularly in Austria-Hungary became more and more acute. The Czechs who seemed all but submerged in the German sea awoke in the revolutionary days of 1848 to the realisation of their right to self-determination. The Czechs who had never abandoned hope of recovering their independence began to make a determined and concerted effort not only to throw off the yoke of the Hapsburgs but also to remove the cultural traces which the severe anti-reformation regime of the Hapsburgs had attempted unsuccessfully to superimpose upon them. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia they had successfully withstood the pressure of Germanization, while their less-fortunate Slovak kindred were slowly succumbing to the Magyarising endeavours of the Hungarian States.

The Czech national revival in the nineteenth century began primarily with a literary and historical movement which only became political and revolutionary in tone after being subjected to intense persecution from the Vienna emperors.

The Czech struggle was a two-fold one. Freedom for the Czechs meant not only freedom from the Austrian Imperial system but from the Sudeten Germans as well, who as a specially privileged minority had been used by the Viennese Government to perpetuate their autocratic regime over the Czechs by maintaining German racial supremacy.

Underground Movement

As the struggle increased in intensity and the Czech national movement partly driven underground by persecution, thwarted by the Vienna Government, and violently opposed by the Sudeten Germans, gathered strength, it became more and more radical in outlook. Czech nationalism had hitherto not envisaged a complete secession from the Austro-Hungarian empire but had had as its objective federalism and the restitution of the original independence of Bohemia as under the early Hapsburgs. But as the basis of the struggle broadened and acquired more and more of a racial character, the movement began to be directed against the very existence of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Racial arrogance and the threat after 1848 of being absorbed in a Germanic empire rising, as seemed probable then, on the framework of the empire of

(Continued On Page 53)

Why FLIT
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Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.
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"Pearls, Virgins, Elephants"

Indian Rajahs and Maharajahs are very much in the public eye at present—what with Mahatma Gandhi being tied up in one knot after another by the Rajkot Thakore and what with Sofia Alverez (you know the Marcus Girl, of course) tucking at the heart-strings of a whole lot of them. Here is how "Time", the famous American Weekly, reviews the recent meeting of the Princes Chamber at Delhi.

Last week a remarkable collection of automobiles rolled into New Delhi, India. There were Rolls-Royces, Mercedes, Isotta Fraschinis, Fiats. Some had cowls of aluminium. Others had a veneer of satin-wood. A few were plated all over with gold. There were purple, vermilion, lavender and orange limousines and sports models with velvet and satin upholstery. Residents watched for one car with a battleship searchlight on top, one with bullet-proof steel shutters, another with a small pipe organ perched on the running board. The richest and most eccentric group of men in the world were coming to town for the annual meeting of the Indian Chamber of Princes.

Scattered throughout India are 562 native states, which range all the way from Hyderabad, with the area of England and Scotland together, a population of 14,436,148 and an annual revenue of about dol. 30,000,000 down to an estate no bigger than an elephant stockade, with 32 souls and not enough annual income to buy silk for a single turban. But by and large, the states' incomes are fabulous. An astounding proportion goes to the native rulers. One rupee in every five of Kashmir's revenue goes to its maharaja (compared with approximately one pound in 1,600 of British revenue to King George VI). And the taxpayer gets almost nothing for his money. In one state which charges taxes of dol. 5.50 per head, 10c per head is spent on education, 3c on public health. Much of the rest goes to keep the maharaja well supplied with pearls, virgins, elephants and other luxuries. If taxation fails, there are different ways of raising money—one prince is said to have sold his 300 step-mothers for 30 rupees apiece.

Useful To Britain

In spite of their scandalous feudal economics, the princes are useful to Britain as buffers against Indian nationalism and the popular Indian National Congress. Britain's technique, therefore, has been to flatter them with a pretense of needing their advice. The Chamber of Princes, "a permanent consultative body," which was set up in 1921 to implement the pretense, has had pretty regular annual meetings but has never proved much.

Startling news, however, was made at last week's Chamber. Most of Britain's real political work is done quietly, across dinner tables and on elephants' backs, by so-called political agents. Until 1929, even the Chamber of Princes met in secret But last week for the first time, Britain spoke to the princes publicly and sharply at an open meeting of the Chamber.

To the assembled potentates, sitting on leather benches under coats of arms emblazoned on the Chamber's panelled walls, the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, who is very pally with the princes on social occasions, told them to: (1) reform their governments; (2) stay at home to rule instead of spending eight months of the year, as many do, in Cannes, Biarritz, Paris; (3) stop spending revenues on their own pleasures. Britain had been scared into this unprecedented dressing down by the success of Mohandas Gandhi's recent fast to force reforms in the state of Rajkot

Next day the Chamber's chancellor, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, made a sympathetic speech acknowledging the grievances. Then the princes drove home in their lavender limousines and gold-plated sports jobs.

An optimist is he who thinks loose change is easy to hang on to.

Sweet—But Sophisticated! Senorita Sofia Alverez, who is reported to have ref used offers of marriage from three Indian Princes.

UNIMPRESSIVE SMILE GETS £ 1,600

LONDON (By Mail).

Miss Jessie Elizabeth Scott, a 26-year-old Stourbridge girl, was awarded £1,681 damages for injuries which paralysed her face, making it "mask-like and stiff."

Miss Scott had sued John Robert Henry Perry, of Larkhill, Pedmore, Worcestershire by whose car she was knocked down.

When she went into the witness-box the judge asked her to smile.

"It's not impressive," he observed.

A surgeon called for the defence said that while the mask-like appearance was "rather worrying" there was a possibility though not a probability of recovery.

"Anyone who has seen this poor young woman talking, trying to smile, presenting on that side of her face a terrible mask-like appearance which is most distressing to look at," said the judge, "must realise that unless there is some reasonable assurance that she will recover it will be a matter which is going to affect the whole of her life. And to a great extent is going to ruin her.

"It will lie on her life like a dreadful shadow."

Gambling Takes 35 Crores Sterling

A total of £350,000,000 is estimated, in the annual report of the Christian Social Council Committee on gambling, to have been involved last year in horse-racing, greyhound-racing, football pools, and gaming machines.

"A revival of the old games of 'housey-housey' and 'Bingo' are making a special appeal to housewives in working class districts, it is stated.

"It is a sad commentary on our civilisation that, in the present tragic state of the world, large numbers of the people should adopt Nero's traditional role. While the world burns, they are occupied with pools, pontoons, permutations and pin tables."

Housing For Big Families

A special type of house for people of limited means with large families is to be erected in Melbourne, Australia, according to a decision of the Victoria Housing Commission.

The new move has arisen from the troubles of a family of father, mother and 12 children, who found it impossible to get a home owing to the number of its members.

House-owners are reluctant to let houses to such families.

Nature's Greatest Engineers

An African traveller, Mr. Louis P. Bowler gives a graphic description of the engineering feats of driver ants. If they come to a water course, or a dry stream which may become a torrent before the great army has had time to pass, tunnels are constructed. Mr. Bowler says: "I came across one of these tunnels at Subilsu near Tarkwa, which measured thirty-two feet in length, and within this length I found several perpendicular air, emergency, or escape shafts, measuring eight, fourteen, and eighteen, inches deep, sunk below the surface. They were placed at a little distance from a position where a possible wash might occur."

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IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
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SENTINEL

Mussolini -- The Man

The following pen-picture gives us a vivid insight into the private life of the Italian Duce. For unlike his Axis partner, Hitler, Mussolini has a private life-which he believes in keeping private! He has a big family and inspite of the many romantic tales which are current about him, he makes a devoted, though rather a spartan, husband and father. He is passionately fond of physical culture and speeding is his main relaxation.

By E. D. HULLINGER

A SHINY black limousine, equipped with "one-way" glass which permits the occupant to see out without being seen by spectators on the outside, swings out through the gates of the high stone walls surrounding the gardens of the beautiful Villa Torlonia, near Rome.

In front of the sentry billet, two plain-clothes men click their heels, raise their arms in the Fascist salute, and hold it until the car has taken its place in the procession of vehicles moving down the Via Nomentanta, the Old Roman road which enters the Eternal City through the Porta Pia. In the car is Benito Mussolini, one of the busiest men in the world.

Curtain Of Privacy

Traffic lights flicker at a crossing; the limousine stops with the other vehicles, and then continues its course, to arrive ten minutes later, at the Palazzo Venezia, where, equally unobserved by casual passers-by it disappears into the arched portals of the palace, as armed sentries on either side of the entrance snap their rifles to salute. Attracting no more notice than any of the many Roman business men driving to their offices, the Italian dictator has just driven to his work.

This scene, with minor variations, takes place, rain or shine, every morning that the Duce is in Rome. The exact time is never known in advance, except that it is between eight and nine o'clock. Nor is the precise route which the car takes ever known to any except Ercole Borato, the Duce's chauffeur, and to the corps of secret service men whose job is to patrol the course over which their leader's car passes.

Behind a curtain of privacy that is surprisingly effective, the Italian dictator moves thus about Rome. He is usually unseen except on official or semi-official occasions. Then he travels in an open car, or the windows of his limousine are dropped, and his progress is accompanied by the cheers of the crowds which invariably gather about the spot where official press notices have announced that the Duce will be. This privacy is not dictated altogether by regard for the safety of the Duce's person. It saves the Roman traffic police a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

Mussolini With An Axe
—Axis came later.

Hard Worker

Arriving at the Palazzo Venezia, Mussolini plunges into a day's routine. Of all the modern dictators, he works hardest at his job, delegating much less to subordinates than either Hitler or Stalin. In the course of a day it is not uncommon for him to interview fifty persons. The mornings are usually spent at his desk in his office, but in a room adjoining is an emergency wardrobe containing a dozen uniforms and suits—a costume for any occasion that might arise. Since the Ethiopian war, Mussolini has made it a rule always to wear a uniform when on public duty.

His day's appointments are scheduled in advance to the minute and his personal and social matters are looked after by a household secretary, or "major domo," who resembles Mussolini closely enough physically to pass as his double. Often the secretary has been mistaken for the Duce on the street.

Mussolini drives home for lunch with his family about one o'clock. After a siesta of an hour or so, as is the Roman custom, he is ready for his afternoon routine—working in the office, attending a public ceremony, or presiding at a session of one of the numerous Fascist "councils." Sometimes he does not leave the office until eight o'clock in the evening. Occasionally he takes the afternoon off for recreation.

Other Extreme

With the spotlight always on of public duty, Mussolini goes to the other extreme in the arrangements of his personal life. When he came to Rome to head the Italian Government he left his wife and children in their Northern Italian home, where he visited them from time to time on week-ends. A little more than ten years ago he established them in the Villa Torlonia. There he still kept them severely outside the scene. Mrs. Mussolini never appeared in public ceremonies with her husband, nor did the Duce ever entertain officially at the Villa. It was not until the older children grew up that official Rome became acquainted with any of the immediate family.

To-day the names of Edda, wife of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister; Bruno, who piloted an aeroplane across the Atlantic some time ago, and Vittorio occasionally get into the headlines of Italian and foreign newspapers, but the Mussolini family life continues to be lived in the strict seclusion of the Villa Torlonia. Plain-clothes men may prowl around the curving drives and flower beds of the grounds, but inside the high walls of the Old World estate, the peasant's son lives his life in his own way.

Generally speaking, it is an active way, retaining some of the ruggedness and vigour of the lives of the natives of Romagna, the North-Italian province where the Duce was born. Sixteen years of official life do not seem to have softened Benito Mussolini. And, seemingly he does not want it to soften his children. Romano, aged 10, and Anna Maria, 8, attend the regular Tiber Street school for children of residents of the district. They dress like all the other children, and Mussolini has given orders that his children are to be treated exactly like the rest.

Daily Routine

The Duce gets up about six o'clock in the morning in summer, in winter nearer 7. True to the Roman custom, breakfast is usually coffee and rolls, brought to his bedroom by a servant. In summer he rides horseback every morning before going to work. As the Villa has no stables, his mount is brought from the stables of a cavalry regiment.

Mussolini does all his riding inside the Villa gardens, the grounds being large enough to provide bridle paths, with hurdles and jumping obstacles of all sorts. He is fond of jumping. In winter he substitutes fencing as a morning exercise.

Like most Italian politicians of his generation he handles a sword skilfully. Several times when he was editor of the "Popolo d'Italia" in Milan he defended his editorial policies with his blade—a picturesque, although to-day almost obsolete, feature of the life of an Italian newspaper man.

As so many fathers of families do, Mussolini likes to read the day's newspapers in the intimacy of the family circle after dinner. He keeps abreast of the British and American press. He speaks German and French readily; his English is vivid, although not always King's English. There is a moving picture projection machine in the Villa, where the Mussolini family enjoy the best films of the day in private.

At least an hour of each day, in the evening or in afternoon after his nap, is conscientiously devoted to some serious cultural study in his private library. The subject may be science, economics, history, some current social problem; occasionally it is art. But the violin that Mussolini used to play in the evenings is dusted off rarely now.

IL DUCE

—Human

—Martial

Home Circle

The Mussolini home circle today consists of the Duce, his wife (Donna Rachele) Romano and Anna Maria. Edda and her husband and Vittorio and Bruno and their wives have houses several blocks away in the same neighbourhood, one of Rome's charming suburban residential districts. The grand-children come to the Villa Torlonia every now and then, and Mussolini is fond of them. His own little

—"Full-throated Ease"

(Continued On Page 47)

—Assassin's Victim

Some Indian Tennis Characters*

IV--Yudhistir Singh

By J. M. GANGULI

"YUDHISTIR Singh in form is unbeatable" said one after witnessing Singh's victory over the American Anderson in the last East India championship.

That remark would apply well enough to Yudhistir Singh only if his conditional form was, at least reasonably, a knowable and an ascertainable thing. Singh himself has as vague an idea about what his form is likely to be in a match as anybody else. and strange though it may sound it is hardly possible to anticipate it either for himself or for others. It does not depend upon the practice that he may have had; it does not necessarily follow from his jumping physical fitness; nor is it inferable from a look of cheer on his face.

Whipping Inspiration

"It all depends—" as they say; and it does depend on how he gets going. I remember how he walked past me nonchalantly to play Douglas Hodges, who had knocked out Ghous Mohamad in the previous round in the Bengal championship of 1937. There was neither any trace of hope and confidence nor of nervousness on his unexpressive face. His mind quite possibly might have been working on his adversary's victory over India's Number one. But that only made him a little cautious in the opening rallies, just to feel his way on his own and on the other side of the net.

No sooner he had done so and had felt the whipping inspiration, that comes to him only on the crest of initial success, than he had altered the picture. Hodges was no more a giant-killer, but one who knowingly but drove, served, volleyed and helplessly yielded to one who smashed as well as one could have wished.

But a week thereafter I was on the Umpire's seat to witness Yudhistir's tame exit from the East India championship, when he failed to function, as he wanted to, against Ranbir Singh who was clever enough not to hurry against Singh but to beguile him into initial errors. These initial difficulties disturbed Singh's balance of mind and confidence, and thinking that it was not his day that afternoon he recoiled and resigned.

Too Temperamental

Such is Yudhistir Singh, a very temperamental player, one who fails or succeeds as he gains or loses in confidence in the first stages of an encounter. He has a slim, fairly tall and light body, and an ease of movement that makes his strokes and efforts smooth and unlaboured. His service has force though not much, his drives have length but not much punch, his back-hand is easy, his over-head is sure and effective.

That, in short, describes his game. There is no reason why with such equipment he should not shine more luminously than he does in Indian tennis, particularly as it is within him to improve and perfect himself in all departments of the game. Only he has not the grim fight in him against stubborn opposition that foils his opening attacks and cools his initial enthusiasm. He won't fight with teeth in ground, and his back against a wall of his own determination.

'Things won't come right today; it's no good trying'—that seems to be his attitude as he gives in. Infuse grim determination in him, and sustain, if you could, his confidence and spirit against odds, and, yes, Yudhistir Singh will be very near to 'unbeatable.'

A Hope

The task is, no doubt, difficult though not impossible, at this late hour after so many years of neglect of his psychological training since his early boyhood. What is needed is that he should himself study his own mentality and yielding psychology, and thereby remedy the defect that stands in the way of his attaining great heights in tennis. He has still many years of tennis before him, and opportunities also for righting himself. Those of us who see much promise in him hope that he will do so and thereby do justice to himself and better service to Indian tennis.

*The previous articles in this series appeared in our issues of 5th February and 16th and 23rd April.

B. C. P. W.

SYRUP : : SQUASH

LIME JUICE CORDIAL

make COOL AND REFRESHING DRINKS

AVOID IMITATIONS

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Putting Clocks Forwards

BY PROFESSOR J.B.S. HALDANE. F. R. S.

We put our clocks an hour forward recently. And everything would have been all right if some children hadn't started asking awkward questions. "Mummy, is it really four o'clock when the clock says five?" "Daddy, do we really get up an hour earlier?"

These are very hard questions to answer truthfully. If you say "It's really four" you are getting perilously close to the false view that the whole world is a sort of giant clock, a mechanical affair.

If you say, "The Time is what we say it is. There isn't any real time." You are on the way to saying that the world is not real, but only our idea.

The truth lies in between those views, but we can only understand it if we look at it from an historical angle. You might try to explain the meaning of "Real" time by saying that when the clock-hands point to 12 noon, the sun is at its highest, or that it is just halfway between sunrise and sunset.

But that isn't true. All clocks in England and Scotland are supposed to keep the same time. But the sun is at its highest point at Land's End about half an hour later than at Lowestoft, these being the farthest West and East points in England. And it is eight minutes later still in Barra in the Outer Hebrides.

Still many people think that at noon by the clock the sun is at its highest at Greenwich. Unfortunately, that isn't true either. Judged by the sun, the Astronomer Royal's best clock at Greenwich is 14 minutes 25 seconds fast on February 11, and 16 minutes 19 seconds slow on November 6. It is right within a few seconds on April 16, June 15, September 1 and Christmas Day.

In fact that Astronomer Royal sets his clock, not by the real sun, but by a fictitious heavenly body called the Mean Sun, which keeps time with the clock, and only agrees with the real sun on the average. That is why the official time is called Greenwich Mean Time.

The history of time measurement is long and complicated, because there are three different natural periods, the year, the month (meaning the time between one new moon and the next) and the day.

Priests who made the first calendars had terrible difficulties in trying to fit the natural periods together. The average length of the month is about 29½ days, so 12 do not make a year, but only 354 days. The usual method was to insert an extra month every three years or so.

Our present artificial months, which do not correspond to the moon, were fixed less than 2,000 years ago. And there are not exactly 365 days in a year, but just under 365¼.

But there is no natural period shorter than a day. The ancient Egyptians divided the day and the night into 12 hours each. So the hour was not constant.

This did not much matter in Egypt, where the length of the day varies very little. But it would be useless in Europe. So finally the day and night together were divided into twenty-four hours.

Clocks were invented in the Middle Ages. They could not have been invented earlier in Europe, because the men who had the needed intelligence and education disdained manual work as only fit for slaves.

So clocks were first made in a society where workers owned their own tools individually as members of guilds or collectively as monks. But these clocks, although useful for timing church services, had constantly to be set by sundials.

In the eighteenth century very accurate clocks were designed for navigation. This is no longer necessary, since ships' chronometers can now be set every day by radio.

However, as a result of this economic demand, it became possible to show, what had long been believed on other grounds that the days, measured from one noon to the next were not of the same length, being longest in January.

The reason is as follows. The earth rotates on its axis once in 23 hours 56 minutes. Suppose we fix a telescope so that any particular "fixed" star, say the first of the seven in the Plough, comes in view at a given hour, it will reappear four minutes earlier the next day.

The period between two appearances of the same star is called a sidereal day, and is used as the standard for regulating clocks.

But the earth goes round the sun once a year, so the sun seems to move against the background of the stars, lagging about four minutes in each day. Thus there are 366¼ sidereal days in the year, but only 365¼ days of the ordinary kind.

Now if the earth went round the sun uniformally in a circle, all the star days would be of the same length. But as it is nearer to the sun in January and moving faster, this is not the case.

Hence our standards for accurate time measurements are given by the stars and not the sun. So when accurate time-keeping was needed for navigation an Astronomer Royal was appointed to regulate the official time by observing stars, and to publish the Nautical Almanac. It is not a coincidence that Greenwich Observatory was founded in 1675 and Calcutta in 1686.

In the last 20 years there have been great improvements in clock-making. Modern pendulum clocks swing in a vacuum to avoid air resistance, and it is possible, though not yet quite certain, that they are so accurate as to show that even the sidereal day varies. This is to be expected.

So Greenwich Mean Time is nothing real. It is a measurement of something real, but like everything human, it has a history which can only be understood in relation to economic history.

It is undoubtedly convenient to change our clocks forward in the summer, and there is no good reason against such a change, since Greenwich Mean Time is only a human invention. But though clocks and measurements are human, time is real.

Debunking Astrology

Does This Alleged Science Stand The Tests Of Reason And Logic?

By R. J. GOKHALE

TO BE SEVERELY LEFT ALONE

"Astrology is a science (if it is a science at all) of doubtful value to be severely left alone by the wise."
—MAHATMA GANDHI.

"I am inclined to agree with you that astrology has no scientific basis."

—SIR C. V. RAMAN.

ASTROLOGY claims to indicate the nature and future of people, from the positions of heavenly bodies at their birth-time and at the particular times of the events. Of course, this would be possible only if a definite relation can be found to exist between positions of heavenly bodies and any class of events on the earth. Now, let us see if any relation of this kind exists.

Is There A Relation Between Stars & Events?

Take any event like the following:

The influenza Epidemic of 1918,
The Great War of 1914-18,
The Earthquake at Quetta, or that in Bihar,
The Fire of London, etc.

Now find the position of stars (including planets) at the time of any of these events and try to see if similar events have taken place, when nearly similar aspects of heavens occurred. Can this be shown? No, so far as I know. If any body can, I request him most earnestly to do so, for the sake of truth and science, by showing, with the aid of graphs, how a parallelism exists between certain events on the earth (excepting physical phenomena like tides) and particular positions of any planet.

The excuse put forward by some for inability to do this is, that aspects of stars exactly similar to previous aspects never occur. This plea cannot be allowed, as on this plea, no observation of any association between an event and the aspect of heavens at that time can be utilized for application in the way of prediction, since exactly similar aspects never occur. This requirement is also inconsistent with the usual practice of astrologers of considering, when making predictions, main aspects only and even these broadly, allowance being made for 'orbs' which shows that the difference of a degree or so does not make any material change in the interpretation.

Conjoined Twins

Let us, however, assume that for similar events, all the aspects have to be similar, and see if such aspects indicate similar events. For this purpose, please consider the following instances with regard to the lives of conjoined twins, culled from the book "Facts and Faith in Surgery" written by Dr. Bland Sutton, M.D., wherein he makes a general remark that where the separating operation has to be carried out, the life of one of the twins has to be sacrificed.

1. "Dr. Boehm in 1861 separated conjoined twins—girls—a few days after birth. One died on the fourth day after the operation and the other survived".

2. Twins from Orissa—Radica and Dodica—shown in London in 1903: Eight years later Dodica developed signs of abdominal tuberculosis. Dr. Doyen, a French Surgeon separated them and Radica survived.

3. "Twins Rosa and Josepha Blazek. . . . Roza at 32 fell in love with the showman, conceived and had a son. Both girls had milk in their breasts. Josepha got pneumonia and died. Rosa refused to be separated and died 15 minutes later."

4. "The Literary Digest" reported in 1936 the death of one of the conjoined twins—Godino Brothers—whose body had to be separated from that of the surviving brother by severing the 8 inch-thick cord of muscular tissue which linked the twins together.

As in the case of conjoined twins the birth-times are bound to be identical, it will be seen that the future, as indicated by the stars, ought to have been similar; but it is not found to be so.

On account of identical heredity, the constitution of identical twins is so similar that their illnesses often coincide in nature as in time, and as the author of "Science Front" says, even electrograms of waves from their brains are generally similar. This being so, why should important events like serious illness or death not coincide, unless it be that environment and not the stars be the principal factor determining the condition of the individual.

Again, do not cases like the following occur sometimes? The proprietor of a Store buys two kinds of sugar from the wholesale dealer and finds that he makes a profit in one bargain and suffers a loss in the other. Now, if both the articles and their purchase as well as sale are under the influence of identical stars, why should there be difference in the results?

Do not all these experiences show that facts belie the assumption that there is a correlation between stars and fates of things on this earth?

Where Astrologers Differ

If the arguments given above are not found convincing, let the advocate of astrology take any series of similar aspects of stars and show by the true inductive method that a definite relation between certain aspects and any particular class of events always exists. So long as this cannot be done, i.e. so long as no correlation can be found to exist, it would be futile to expect any indication of future events from aspects of heavens.

I believe that the arguments given above destroy the very foundations of astrology. However let it be assumed that there exists a correlation between stars and mundane affairs; still it will be found that there are innumerable difficulties in the way of obtaining predictions, and so long as these difficulties are not removed, no reliable information can be obtained by the aid of stars. These difficulties are as follow: There are many schools of astrology and these are so much at variance with each other that they lead to different results and hence it is impossible to say whether particular prediction is the correct one. I give below the main differences of opinion among astrologers:

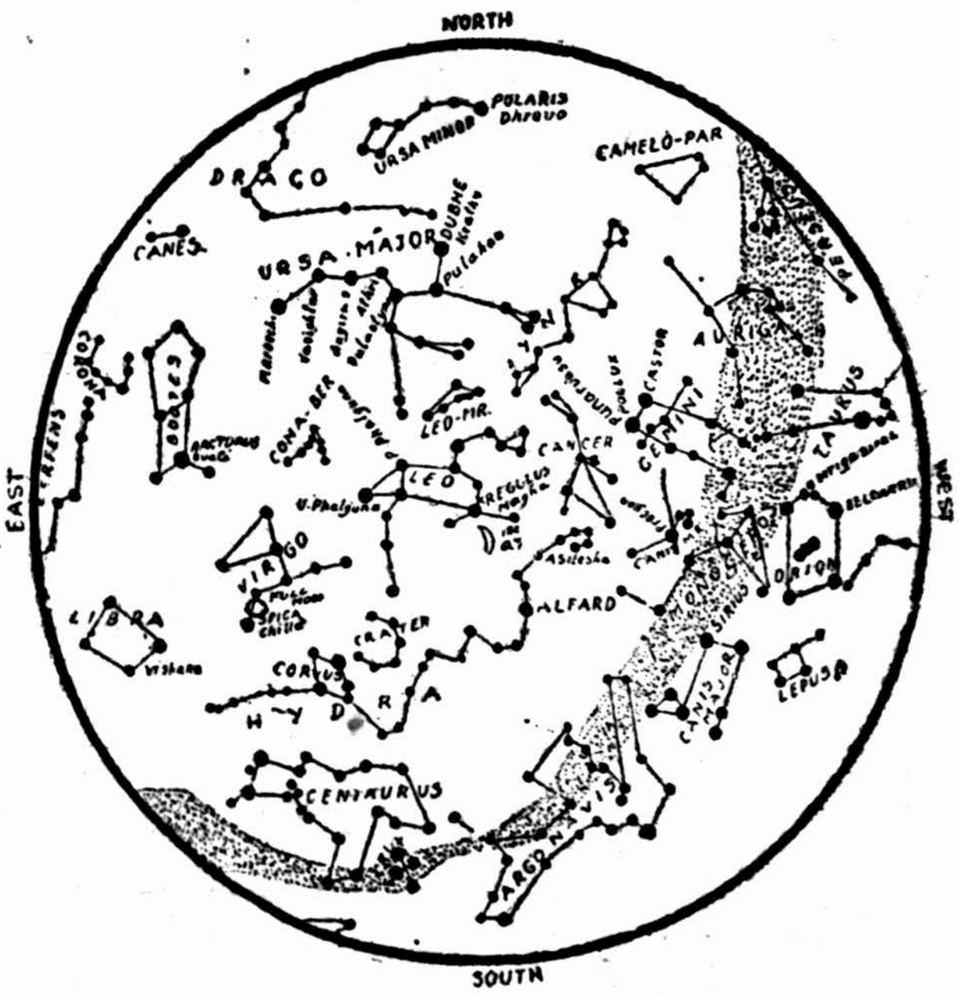
Unsettled Differences

(1) Which of the different systems for determining the position of planets is most significant: (a) Geocentric, (b) Heliocentric, (c) or both?

(2) Which of the different views about the beginning of the Zo-

(Continued On Page 52)

"The Stars Foretell"



— DO THEY?

PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

The Chikitsa Mandal of Poona is prepared to offer prizes amounting to one thousand Rupees in all, to the first astrological expert who will demonstrate before a Committee of leading Professors of Logic and Science from the local Colleges (in Poona) that certain rules in astrology for determining future events can stand a scientific test. The address of this Mandal is

17, Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona 4.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

'IS 'IGHNESS AIN'T AT 'OME.
FREDERICK CLARKE, COLORED BUTLER IN 'KID FROM KOKOMO' GETS HIS COMEDY ROLES BECAUSE OF HIS BRITISH ACCENT .... HE IS A GRADUATE OF OXFORD—
SIDNEY TOLER WAS SELECTED FOR HIS ROLE IN 'KID FROM KOKOMO'— BECAUSE HE HAS A TYPICALLY IRISH FACE— (TOLER'S STEADY JOB IN FILMS IS PORTRAYING CHARLIE CHAN, THE CHINESE DETECTIVE!)
BABY, THE INDIAN ELEPHANT IN 'TARZAN IN EXILE', HAS HER EARS AUGMENTED WITH RUBBER SHEETING TO LOOK LIKE THE AFRICAN SPECIES—

Women's Hockey In India

An Increasingly Popular Sport Which Started As A Joke

By "ROWUK"

Time was when no one in this country ever dreamt for a moment that the day would come when women—Indian, Anglo-Indian or European—would take to hockey so seriously as they have done in recent years. That the game is still in its infancy cannot be denied for a moment, but the day will not be far off when it is sure to assume the same supremacy as men's hockey has done in India.

Some years ago, hockey, particularly women's hockey, was looked upon more as a novelty in the various places, where it had been started by a few men enthusiasts and it had to be admitted that skill was certainly lacking then, but the same cannot be said now, as many women players have shown remarkable aptitude to master the intricacies of the game. With a view to give fillip to this enthusiasm, tournaments are being held in various parts of India and year by year the teams entering them are ever on the increase.

BENGAL LEAD

For the introduction of women's hockey in India, Bengal gets the pride of place, for it was in this province that the game was started under rather remarkable circumstances. And curiously enough, how this was accomplished requires narration. Towards the fag-end of the men's hockey season in Calcutta in the year 1928, a fair supporter of one of the competing teams was very much annoyed when it suffered a defeat and, either in jest or in earnest, remarked that an eleven, composed entirely of women players, would be able to teach the losers a thing or two on how to play the game!

Touched to the quick, one of the losers readily accepted the challenge, though none, except the two persons chiefly concerned, thought much about the bet. And the next thing one heard was that in a few days a big crowd turned up to witness the first women's hockey team play against the losers, with what result the chroniclers do not say. But it can be safely taken for granted that the women players must have acquitted themselves very creditably. Because, what originally started as a joke or challenge, has now taken firm root in that province and it will not be far wrong to say that there are more women's hockey clubs in Bengal than in any other province in India. Needless to say, Old Mother Grundy must have put up her hands in horror and shook her head in sheer disgust to see girls indulging in such a mannish game!

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATION

Some time later, the Bengal Women's Hockey Association was formed, but the main difficulty was to secure a playing field. This, however, was surmounted and women hockey enthusiasts in Calcutta can now congratulate themselves on possessing an exclusive ground of their own. Interest was not allowed to wane and in November of the same year Calcutta had the unique distinction of being the first city in India to hold a women's hockey tournament. Since then, the number of clubs in that city is ever on the increase and the Association has not only been able to organise annual tournaments, but also hold knock-out tournaments and League matches. That the Bengal Women's Hockey Association is now a firmly established body and counts for something in that city can very easily be gauged by the fact that it is affiliated not only to the controlling body and the Bengal Hockey Umpires' Association, but is also represented on the Councils of both.

Kharagpur took to hockey in the year 1929 and participated in the League tournaments run by the Bengal Women's Hockey Association that year. Since then, the team has competed in various tournaments and has done much more than was expected. The team, it may be mentioned, won the Cup in Delhi last year, and the Kharagpur Sports Club can boast of some outstanding players in games other than hockey. To mention only a few, there is Mrs. Boland, who, before her marriage, was better known as Jenny Sandison, a tennis player of international reputation. Mrs. Mead happens to be a gold medalist in women's athletics in Bengal and Mrs. Hilton is a tennis player from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BOMBAY AND AJMER

Bombay and Ajmer were not slow to take up to this healthy sport. The introduction of hockey in Bombay dates back to the year 1934 or so and at present there exist not more than five or six women's hockey clubs, participating in the tournaments held in that city every year. It has, however, to be admitted that the women of Bombay have unfortunately not taken to this game with as much enthusiasm as in the sister province of Bengal, but thanks to the efforts of a few sporting men serious steps are being taken to make the game more popular. This may indeed sound strange, particularly in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, where many Indian women take part in the various tennis tournaments and have made a name for themselves.

Ajmer, like Bombay, took to hockey at about the same time with about twelve women players. The initiative for starting a women's hockey club was entirely due to the efforts of Miss E. Bonjour, who is too well known as an all-round sportswoman to need any introduction. The team, which is still in its infancy, did not take active part in any outside tournaments until about four years back, when it played against a Delhi Eleven. Most of its activities were confined to friendly encounters with teams in Rajputana itself.

PROGRESS IN MADRAS

Women's hockey in Madras has taken some time to be popular, but one can safely state that a few years hence more women's hockey clubs will spring up there than there are now. At present, I believe, there exist just two clubs in the city of Madras, the Sea Gulls and the Ladies United. The latter club, it is stated, has among its members some very promising players and in 1937 the team captured the only trophy for women's hockey presented by the Madras United Club. The Sea Gulls team was started two years ago, since which time it has been making remarkably rapid progress. It entered for the open tournament in August last and was fortunate enough to annex the Madras United Club Cup, of which it is the holder at present.

Delhi was not slow in taking to this new form of sport for women and about two dozen women players turned up just about seven years ago. Since then this side of the game has made vast strides in Delhi and has taken a firm hold. To-day Delhi can proudly boast of possessing five women's hockey clubs. With a view to have the game on a firmer footing, it was decided some time ago to have an organisation for the purpose of exercising proper control over women's hockey, just as that of men, under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Hockey Association, and a League was also initiated.

I had the opportunity of seeing the second session of the All-India Women's Hockey Tournament held in Delhi in March last. Besides Delhi, which entered two teams under the names of Delhi Blues and Delhi Reds, other entries included those from Bengal, Bombay, Kharagpur and Madras. Ajmer, which this year entered as Rajputana, had to scratch at the last minute for reasons unknown. It may, however, be said that the standard of games witnessed by a large crowd during the duration of the tournament was much above the average and many of the competing teams had some outstanding players. I do not think I will be erring on the wrong side when I say that should an eleven, picked out from the various women's hockey teams, be pitted against a men's team on level terms, they would be certain to give a very good account of themselves. The day may not be far off when this will happen and who knows that a Women's Hockey Team from India may carry off all honours before it as the Indian Olympic Hockey Team has done these few years. It may be a dream, but many a dream has come true and it is only in this way that the East and West can come together to understand each other better.

Eve with A Stick!

The honeymoon is over when the groom begins to make excuses for staying out for dinner.

MORE ASPIRIN FOR M. P.s

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A Bill that gave even the Minister in charge of it a headache—the Wheat (Amendment) Bill—bewildered the House of Commons the other day. No one claimed to understand it.

Moving the second reading, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith (Minister of Agriculture) said he had seen it stated in agricultural papers that many farmers, in trying to master the details of the Bill, were likely to get a head ache. Why that was confined to farmers he did not know. As a potential provider of headaches it certainly "had its moments."

The second reading was agreed to without a division.

A Minister went in for golf in a serious way. He had lessons from a professional and was told he must practise assiduously.

One day he went out to practise. He got a caddie and walked to a far-away tee. The caddie teed up the ball and the minister took a swipe at it, missing it by a foot. He contemplated the ball for a few minutes, then had another try. This time he hit the ground eighteen inches behind the ball.

"Tut-tut!" said the minister. "Tut-tut!"

"Minister," said the caddie, "ye'll never learn tae play golf i' thae words!"

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PHILOSOPHY OF AUROBINDO

1. THE YOGA OF SRI AUROBINDO and 2. TOWARDS THE LIGHT. Both by Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta, price 8 annas each. Arya Publishing House, 63 College Street, Calcutta.

It is the fate of the great to be misunderstood, and Sri Aurobindo is no exception to the rule. Even though numerous books by Sri Aurobindo have been made available to the public expounding the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo, still the great mass labours under misconception about him and his mission. By some it is believed that Sri Aurobindo is "lost to humanity"—whatever one may understand by that phrase. Others think he has been following a life-shunning method of Yoga or inner culture, almost like the old school of asceticism. Some hold that he is immersed in a self-forgetful bliss which is almost selfish. To all such Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta's short book will come as an eye-opener. In this short and cheap book Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta brings out some of the fundamentals of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga and some of its implications.

DIFFICULT TASK.

A great personality has a message for humanity which as we said above, contemporary generation either does not understand or misunderstands and there is need always of true exponents like Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta who can convey the Master's message faithfully. This message is comparatively easily understood by the mass if it refers to a set of outward rules and actions, or to a programme of outward life involving a change in the actual conditions of life. But if the heart of the message is concerned with a change in consciousness, in a totally new orientation of consciousness and of life leaving the outward details of life to shape themselves in the light of that outlook, then the ordinary man at least is puzzled. Such an outlook does not allow a facile generalisation about conduct or permit a set of rules to be formulated for ready reference. The task of a true exponent of such a message is not at all an easy one, especially when he has to interpret a many-sided personality like that of Sri Aurobindo.

CLEAR AND BALANCED.

It is not mere dry intellectual study and understanding that is the first and the greatest equipment for an exponent. The soul of him who interprets must have been taken captive by the Master's message. Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta is eminently fitted for his task as he is an old inmate of Sri Aurobindo's Ashram at Pondicherry. But that qualification alone though an indispensable one is, at times, subject to another limitation. The devoted follower or the faithful disciple anxious to convey the intensity, and even the sincerity of his conviction and devotion errs at times on the side of partial judgment. It is the calm and balanced judgment that can save the exposition from becoming a one-sided advocacy. Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta, fortunately, has that calm intellectual balance, a clarity of thought and expression and style that has a stamp of its own. It is because of these qualifications that Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta's small book is of great value as an interpretation of Sri Aurobindo's view of life and its problems. Thus one finds in this small book a view of evolution, a view of art, of yoga which correctly represents Sri Aurobindo's message. Generally, books dealing with this subject are highly priced; We therefore specially appreciate the cheapness of this small and authentic book on Sri Aurobindo's Yoga.

COLLECTION OF APHORISMS.

"TOWARDS THE LIGHT" is a small book containing short sententiae grouped round certain subjects concerning inner life.

In this book Sjt. Nolini Kanta Gupta does not follow the method of the reasoning intelligence but rather that of intuitive suggestion. In these days of overproduction of intellectual reading this method-compact, suggestive and arresting the mind at each step, setting it thinking on its own—is a very useful one. These intuitive expressions grouped round a few central ideas of yogic "sadhana" would serve very well as an approach to the light transcendental. These short epigrammatic expressions carry the reader's mind or heart into a world of spiritual suggestions. We quote a few of these sententiae to convery some idea of the contents:

"It is Godhead in you that can reveal God to you: There is no other proof of God". P. 2.

"The Divine never withdraws from you; it is you who move away from the Divine and imagine the contrary". P. 9.

"Never say 'I cannot'. Look more closely, you will find that it means in reality, "I want not."

"Years are not needed to undo the sins of years, a single moment can efface an age". P. 18.

"All things are beautiful, for the All beautiful is in everything". p.23.

"Faith: Certitude born of the soul's secret communion with the Truth."

A. B. P.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

SHRI RAMAN MAHARSHI'S UPDESHASAR. Printed at the Aditya Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-1-6.

Maharshi Raman is a well-known Saint (Maharshi) of Tamil Nad. He is a Brahmavella and deeply learned in Indian metaphysics. This small poem of thirty stanzas is translated into several languages including Sanskrit and English. It is now translated into Gujarati in the same metre as the original one and annotated. The new system of spelling Gujarati words has been adopted in this small book of 10 pages. Adwaita Vedant philosophy is the topic discussed in a short compass.

K.

WARDHA SHIKSHAN YOJNA. Published by the Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-10-0.

The scheme of national education outlined by the Zakir Hussain Committee and known as "Basic National Education" is translated into Gujarati in extenso and published in this book. The scheme has been so widely discussed that no useful purpose would be served by any review of it here, beyond noting the fact that this book furnishes an authorised version of it in Gujarati.

K.

KURAN-E-MAJID. Published by the Trustees of the Dini Talimi Fund of the late Haji Nakhoda. printed at the Ajmal Press, Bombay.

This substantial volume of 850 pages is published as a Wakf and is unpriced. The translator's name is not given but it is said that his mother tongue is Arabic and that he has studied Gujarati and other Indian languages in India. We know of another translation of the Holy Koran into Gujarati from the pen of the late Prof. Shaikh Mahomed Isfahani, Professor of Persian and Arabic at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. It was out of print for a long time and the late Haj Kasam Ali Jairajbhai printed it again with the permission of the Executors of the Will of the late Professor and distributed it all over India, Burma and Africa. This particular translation is very ably done and its chief merit is its simple language, which is such that an ordinary reader would without any difficulty be able to understand the text. The language however is capable of improvement and a Muslim whose mother tongue is Gujarati would naturally be able to help in that direction explanatory and foot notes have been deliberately omitted. It is true that the ordinary reader does not care to know the particular significance or implication of a particular word or phrase, where there is room for doubt or where it is capable of two meanings and the omission may be justified on that basis. But all the same, foot notes and explanation help the reader greatly in appreciating the full force of the text. All translations of the Koran provide them and we trust that the trustees would, when a next edition is called for consider this suggestion. A version in any foreign language of this Holy Book without explanatory notes cannot be conceived: it would be defective.

K.

BRITAIN IN INDIA

BHARATMAN ANGREJI RAJYA. By Bhaskarrao Vidwans, published by C. V. Jasani, M.L.A., of Gondia, Central Provinces, printed at the Saraswati Printing Press, Bhavnagar. Price Rs. 10 for both volumes. Illustrated with a booklet, giving an outline of the contents of the book.

Twelve hundred pages are taken up by the two volumes. Pandit Sundarlal has written this book in Hindi and it reproduces in substance what the late Major Vaman Das Basu (I.M.S.) has stated in his different books—Rise of the Christian Power in India: Consolidation of Christian Power in India: India under the British Crown. Ruin of Indian Trade and Industries: The Story of Sulara, etc., viz., that so far, we have been taught Indian history the wrong way, as to the part played by Englishmen, in conquering and consolidating our country. He has drawn a background of the state of India, political, economic and religious, when the British came first to India, with a view to show that we were not so badly off as is represented by them. Relations between Muslim Rulers and their Indian subjects were not so bad as our present rulers try to show, —Even a fanatic like Tippu Sultan had great regard for Brahmins— The history of India written by Englishmen does not paint a true picture of the state of things obtaining here. In order mere force to dispel the misunderstanding of the history of our country, and to give a correct idea of the part played by English politicians in bringing about the subjugation of India, Panditji set about the self-imposed task of writing a book which would present to the reader the other side of the shield. This translation is opportunely published, as it will help increasing up certain longstanding prejudices.

K.

STUDIES

THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE LITERARY STUDIES, NOWROSJI WADIA COLLEGE, POONA. PRICE RE. 1.

While every self-respecting educational institution now-a-days insists upon having a journal of its own, "Studies" is something altogether different from the beaten track to be dismissed with faint praise. It is the product of much painstaking co-operation between the staff and the students of the Wadia College, who have jointly founded "The Literary Studio" for the promotion of the study of English Literature in particular and of the study of aspects of culture in general."

The 150 pages of this volume (it is almost that) comprise ten studies of a variety of subjects. Shakespeare is there, of course, and so is Shaw. From the English poets we have Browning and Masefield. And then there are the inevitable dissertations on "The Essay," the "Ode" and the "Novel" as represented in English literature. All this, no doubt, sounds very conventional to one who has come out of the mill. It is all redolent of so much midnight oil burnt in one's youthful days.

But then how else can the young scholars begin their "pilgrimage of Literary Culture?" The well-thumbed books and the royal road which was good for their predecessors is good enough for them also. Let us not be superior and condemn their devoted "Studies" as stereotyped. On the contrary, let us cheerfully admit that the young hopefuls of the Literary Studio are utilising their opportunities much better than we old crocs ever thought of doing. Their labours are worthy of unstinted praise.

If no attempt is made here to assess the merits of the various contributions, it is a deliberate omission. Suffice it to say that "Studies" is a scholarly production, well-written and well-got-up. The articles are uniformly of a high calibre and to say that they are more critical and collated than creative is, perhaps, to misread the aim of "Studies" altogether. There is, however, a section devoted to poetry.

In conclusion a word of tribute is due to Prof. Bhushan, the editor not only for his excellent study of Literary Culture, but for the scrupulous thoroughness with which he has brought out this journal. We add our warm (though unconcionably belated) greetings to the chorus of welcome it has already received.

N.J.

A DELIGHTFUL BOOK

HIMALAYA NO PRAVAS by Dattatraya Balkrishna Kalelkar. Fifth Edition. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price. Re. 1.

This is one of the most delightful books describing travels in the Himalayas. It is written in the characteristic style usual to Kaka Saheb, and is full of fun, information, comment, observations and shrewd advice. A commentary at the end makes it more useful. The descriptions are so vivid and entertaining that one does not like to leave this book till one has finished reading it.

Pleasant Homes

Lightening The Work Load

Sinks Dispose of Garbage—Refrigerators Have Radios—Modern Chimneys Waft Heat Back Into Room—Electric Signals Call Family to Phone.

We're getting pretty disillusioned. You'd think, with all the clever household inventions that crop up year in and year out that housework would eventually reach the vanishing point. But it never does—quite.

However, a lady with a house to-day has plenty of breaks as far as mechanical help goes. For there are lots of new wrinkles that certainly lighten the load if they don't eliminate it altogether.

In The Kitchen

Well, take the kitchen—Sinks have the gold star for progress of late. The dishpan sink has two compartments a round dishpan-shaped section where you wash the dishes, and another square section, just right for a wire-drain basket. A hose spray that pulls out of the wall will be a boon for rinsing dishes as well as for cleaning vegetables and other jobs like that. All the newer sinks are a part of cabinet units, of course, and we saw one the other day fixed so that the garbage can lid underneath opened automatically as the cupboard door opened. Then there is the sink that has a garbage disposal unit in it; this looks so practical that we feel certain there'll be more heard about it before long, and we don't mean to do the garbage man out of a job either.

A table top automatic gas hot water heater is fairly new. It fits into the kitchen like an extra table-high cupboard, providing extra working space. Insulated, of course, and very efficient. Another new piece of equipment for the kitchen is the all-in-one laundry. This is a small affair that does everything from wash to damp dry without any attention.....no wringing or changing water, no nothing as a matter of fact. The clothes go in dirty and come out ready to iron.

Since the laundry seems destined to end up in the kitchen, this would appear to be the most practical solution of the equipment problem. Another bit of laundry news is the steam-electric iron that irons without requiring that clothes be sprinkled.

The Newer Stoves

Stoves, along with sinks, refrigerators and cabinets are tending more toward unit installations. That is, they are purchased as a part of an entire kitchen layout and fit into a niche with cupboards and work surfaces designed to make the best use of the kitchen space as a whole. Here are some of their newer talents: the pull-out drawer broiler, the chime clock to remind you when something has cooked long enough, the cabinet base for easier cleaning, two ovens for the family who go in for elaborate menus, a giant burner for special top-of-the-stove cooking, five cooking speeds in the new electric ranges and, of course, smooth surfaces, rounded corners, covered tops, automatic lighting, insulation to a fare-ye-well.

The satellite kitchen is an idea that should have been recognized long ago. It's the extra little kitchen for baby's room, for the game room, for the porch.

Self-Help Refrigerators

Refrigerators can now be opened by a foot pedal, which you'll appreciate most when you approach with both hands full. They also have special meat compartments where a supply of meat can be kept almost frozen for a long while. Special compartments for your frozen food packages are also provided, and there's a tightly covered compartment section for keeping fish so its odour won't permeate the rest of the refrigerator. Slide-out milk trays, pull-out egg baskets, odds-and-ends compartments all are a part of the new refrigeration picture. Space for tall bottles can be had if you like and ice cubes are really easy to get out in the new model refrigerators. You can even get a refrigerator with a radio built into it. The main word of warning about refrigerators is—get it big enough. Hardly anybody really does. But it will be an economy in the long run to have enough refrigerator space.

In the newer houses, air conditioning is getting to be an "it-goes-without-saying" part of construction. And besides cooling in summer and humidifying in winter, it is also now adjustable to prevent dry rot and mildew. In a new house we saw, the unit looked like a small radiator installation located in the downstairs hall. You can adjust it to suit your comfort. A portable unit meant for use in an apartment or rented place is also available—it cools, heats, humidifies or de-humidifies filters and ventilates. Also installed in a new house we looked at was a grill on either side of the fireplace through which the heat that usually goes up the chimney was thrown back into the room. Electric fans with rubber blades are safer and better than the old types, and there's an improved turn of blade being featured.

Electric Signals

Not essential to life but contributing a lot to the gracious atmosphere of a house was the signal system also featured in the same new house. Electric chimes were adaptable in a number of ways—for the doorbell, for the dinner signal, and to call different members of the family to the telephone. There is a button beside each phone which operates the chimes; it can be pressed so many times for each person.

Another feature in this house was a speaking board on the outside beside the front door. A housewife can pick up the upstairs phone and inquire the business of the person ringing the bell, just as in an apartment. Think what a lot of running through the house that would save. Another handy little touch was the grill that opened just back of the door-knocker, through which the person inside can see who is at the door without opening it.

Illuminated Stairs

Illuminated house numbers, a package receiver, bath scales built in and folding into the wall, indirect lighting for shelves, illuminated stair steps, electric clocks, these and a dozen and one other little conveniences are getting to be standard equipment. There's even an electric lawn mower to be had for which you'll need a hundred feet of cord. And a double waffle griddle that makes two at once on a swivel basis. Not to mention an electric coffee mill, for the fragrance as well as the freshness. Vacuum cleaners that mothproof with impressive thoroughness, along with their other talents, are alluring.

So one thing with another, we'd better count our blessings!

(COYPRIGHT.)

This modern kitchen with a platform stove and built-in sink unit is about as convenient as a lady could expect. The Quimper tile designs on the wall add a decorative detail.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks when her beau tells her he's found a diamond in the rough he's talking about engagement ring personalities.

11 Votes For £11

The village of Grazeley, near Reading, with its population of 29, is to have an election for the first time in 40 years.

Rivals for the one seat on the Bradfield Rural District Council are Mr. George William Watts of Gravelly Bridge Farm, the retiring member, and Mr. William Preston, of The White House, Burghfield.

There are 18 electors, but several do not live in the village. It is estimated that eleven will vote. The total cost of the election will be £11, just £1 per vote.

SOUTH INDIAN SWEETS

MYSORE SWEET PUFF

By "Padmini"

Ingredients required:—

Bengal gram flour.	3 teacupsful.
Cocoanut gratings.	4 teacupsful.
Rolong (or Ravai).	6 teacupsful.
Sugar	1½ lbs.
Cardamom powder	1 tablespoonful.
Ghee.	1 teacupful
Saffron	2 pinches.

Method—

Mix the rolong into a dough. Pound the cocoanut gratings into a fine paste without adding water. Put the sugar in a saucepan and boil over the fire till it becomes syrup-like. Add the cocoanut paste, cardamom powder and saffron dissolved in water. Stir well and keep over the fire till the whole becomes a thickened mass. Now sprinkle the Bengal gram flour mix well and add a tablespoonful of ghee. Remove from the fire. Make balls about the size of small lime fruits of this substance. Make also an equal number of balls of the rolong dough. Flatten out the rolong balls into fairly large discs on butter paper or plantain leaves with a wooden roller and enclose the former balls. Again flatten out carefully and bake using a frying pan with a small quantity of ghee. When one side is cooked well turn it over and allow the other side to be cooked.

These puffs will keep well for two or three days.

St. Mira's High School is publishing a text-book in Sanskrit. The author of the book is Prof. Bathija, M.A., M.L.O., of the Dayaram Gidumal National College, Hyderabad (Sind).

The book will be published during this month. Specimen copies can be had on request from the Secretary, St. Mira's High School, Hyderabad (Sind).

Pity The Poor Whale : A Plea For Protection

By Dr. S. T. MOSES, Director of Fisheries, Baroda.

In the last week of March, a stranded whale near the Baroda pearl beds off Mulvel, caused me to rush there to tender expert advice regarding its disposal. From the condition of the body and the circumstances of the end of the whale, it is inferred that the beast which was 79 feet long had in the course of its wanderings inadvertently followed the treacherous currents of the Gulf of Cutch till it found itself inescapably lost in the shallows of the Rann Bay. The body bore no marks of damage or any harpoon or other evidences of having been hunted. Another whale, which was stranded at about the same time, further south in the Arabian sea in the Bardez district of Goa, is said to have borne a harpoon. The finwhale, though it does yield oil, is not so much sought after by the whaling fleets, as the other more valuable kinds of these aquatic monsters. The general trend of the migrations of the rorquals or the finwhales is that they go lean and hungry to the Antarctic waters and return fat and full of vigour to their breeding grounds off the coasts of Africa. The report of the finding of the harpoon in the Bardez whale is, proof that the inveterate whaler has in the paucity of the valuable kinds, turned his attention to the rorqual to-day; and the following lines are just a plea for their protection.

A 'mulvel' whale lying 'high and dry' at low tide in beach at Port Okha.

THEY HAVE NO CHANCE TO-DAY

With the increased use of scientific methods in whaling, whales do not seem to have what was supposed to be a sporting chance in the early days. To-day seaplanes are used to spot them. Slaughter is continuous nowadays since carcases can be located easily, thanks to the use of wireless transmitters and dealing with any number of bodies is easy since the work is not to be done at the few land stations of old but in the many floating factories, some of which are very large like 'Kosmos' the rightly called Leviathan of the Antarctic Whaling fleet. The risk in whaling is much less and virtually negligible as there is no need of playing and following the wounded monster; the harpoon is shot with a metal line along which the whale is instantly electrocuted.

The complaint has also been general that in meeting the demands of commerce, whalers have not exempted from their butchery pregnant mothers and sucking calves. Neither age nor sex received any consideration. It is certain that under such circumstances the natural productivity and increase of whales can never balance this rate of destruction. The Royal Research Ships 'Scoresby' and later 'Discovery' have done good work in reporting on the physical, biological and other conditions bearing on the whaling industry. Dr. Stanley Kemp who retired from the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta some years ago, as the Biologist of the 'Discovery' expedition, has found out a lot about the whales, their food, their breeding, etc. He carried out marking experiments to trace the migrations of the whales. The marked whale carries a stainless steel tubulous dart fired from a shotgun, and whoever catches such a whale and finds the tube which records when and where the whale was marked, sends to the authorities who reward them later, all particulars as to when and where the catch was made.

INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

As a result of investigations an international convention imposes some restrictions in whaling. of late more countries are interested in whaling. While in 1928 only three, Britain, Norway and Japan were seriously engaged in the business, the 1937 conference had representatives and observers from the United States of America, Argentina, Germany, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, Irish Free State, Canada, New Zealand, Norway and United Kingdom. Russia and Japan recently settled their dispute in whaling. The important international regulations agreed upon to relate to a close season for pelagic whaling, i.e., by ships attached to floating factories and the protection of certain species by imposition of size limits and exemptions to calves, mothers, etc. The regulations have come in none too scon; for the danger is not yet past that by reckless commercial enterprise valuable whales will be wiped out as surely as were the Steller's seacow and the Great Auk not many years ago. Unless these rules are strictly adhered to, it is more than likely that the only whale left to the world will be worthless and ferocious 'Killer whale' the only one of its kind which is deliberately dangerous to man. Let us hope the regulations will have the desired effect and the present melancholy state of affairs rectified in the following generations. The question of whale culture and whale farming may also be seriously taken up. Mr. Lee of the Brighton Aquarium cherished the idea of utilising whales to secure shoals of fish and thus the daily requirements of the institution. It is, however, a pity that so far whales have not been made to serve mankind, as elephants, their giant compeers of the land.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO
MILIZA KORJUS,
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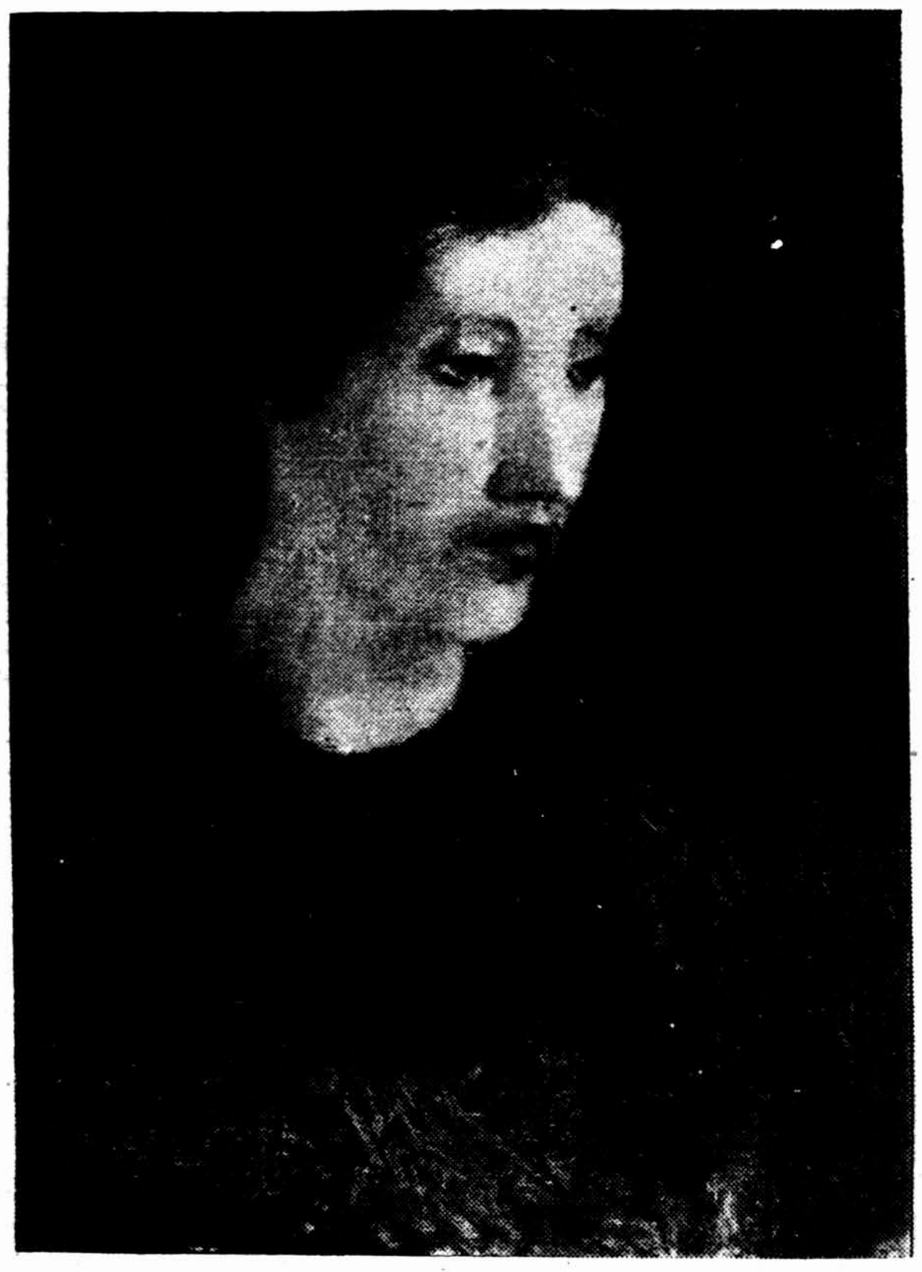
Modern Art

"HEAD OF A LADY" BY QUARONI GIORGIO.



The author of the picture is unpretentious. He has painted the head in sympathy with his sitter and hence something more than the mere representation of the head is the result.

"HARVESTER" BY MONTELEONE ALESSANDRO

The subject shows the tendency of modern sculptors and their interest in the daily life of the proletariat.

Italian Artists Are Drawing Inspiration From The Present Instead Of The Past

By Y. A. SHUKLA

The problem of art to-day, in every country, occupies the brains of the intelligentsia and art-loving people. It is becoming more rational and logical. The art of yesterday is settled and estimated in its value. But it is the art of to-day which has aroused in men the curiosity to question and that instinct which calculates its values in relation to its past and future possibilities. Only this primary instinct has brought in vogue all the present schools of painting, the world over, from the romantic to up-to-date futurism and sur-realism. It remains to be seen how the modern evolution of art rests in the balance of artistic judgment of posterity. Our only task can be to create —create with forethought, idea and intelligence.

National Art

The third quadrennial art-exhibition which opened in Rome in the last month is important and importune. It presents the many-sided problems of art which are universal. The evolution of modern Italian art is based on national conception, thought, aspiration and life. The tendency today is to visualise art in its national perspective, a fact which is very significant for us as it is for the artists of Italy. The critic and the artist are no more at quarrel, but unanimous in the idea of a formation of a new creative impulse which is not stagnated by the classic nor deformed by alien influences. Both of them are busy evolving an art-expression which is equivalent, in values, to the past Greek and Roman art; which can be termed as neo-classism.

Masters Dethroned

The art of Italy has undergone many changes and is affected with many influences. From the exhibition of the modern paintings it can be seen that the Great Masters no longer hold that pure charm of their undisputed works on the modern artists. The problem of 'chiaroscuro' does not remain with them as the only means of expression. The art of "Otto-centoe Nove-cento" is tainted with that happy phenomena of light and colour and movement which ultimately culminated in the futuristic phase of art in Italy. This literary as well as artistic movement had much to transform the art in its present-day form. The modern artists do not wish that their present achievements in art be obscured by the glory of their artistic past. That the art should be self-supporting and depend exclusively on national resources is the slogan of the artist and the critic. Sculptors and painters are united to create a new mode of graphic and plastic interpretation which is national. It is felt, however, that the problem of art is the problem of humanity.

No "Dead-Realism"

The artist is not content with his genius, capacity or power to represent nature in its minutest detail nor is satisfied with the technical facilities. There is an

"LADY AT THE MIRROR" BY BRANCACCIO GIOVANNI

Mark the unostentatiousness of the picture.

In Italy

"THE TEMPEST" BY PIRANDELLO FAUSTO.

The artist has achieved his object by means of simplification. The diagnal delinea tion, subtle observation of the flying costumes, the dried leaves as also the general ensemble are the secret of the artists success.

urge for expression which is truly eastern and more nearly Indian. It is the feeling for spiritual contents in art, spirit or intuition which must come from direct experience of life—past, present and historic. He is on the way to find the artistic pivot on which the art-world oscillates. He is no more self-sufficed to paint dead nature "nature morte" with its "bicchieri-e-bottiglie-e-frutta." The art of dead-realism has ceased to be an end in itself.

The longing for spiritual vision in art is manifest in the critic as well as the artist. The artist Lombardo Ugo Bernascony says "I prefer to paint human form in aspects exclusively melancholic or graceful and full of soul and that too not in deformed form; And if this is my fault I hope to be pardoned from the public." Obviously the critic pardons him and all others who are not damaged by the alien theories and precepts in artdom. Here is the crux of the problem which remains to be solved by the pedagogues and pundits of all the countries not excluding India.

Inspiration From The Present

As one of the critics remarks, the sculptors have been wise again in raising up their heads from the yoke of foreign influences and the painters have also raised their eyes to the new sanctity of their enchanting modern life so rich in elegant grace, sportive boldness and fragrance and glamour of youth.

India is at a critical juncture when it is necessary that her art-heritage—past and present—be properly and definitely estimated and evaluated in standards of true art for the guidance and inspiration to the present creative forces that are working for the renovation of modern-Indian art.

It is high time that the nation should judge her own art. As the critic and the artist here is tired of cups, withered flowers, bottles and "arte pura"—"art for arts sake", similarly it is necessary also that the mind of the modern Indian artist is cleared off the haze and mystery that is webbed by writers on Indian Art. It is a pity that art-precepts and recipes come in India in the guise of cubism, post-impressionism, negroism and neo-romanticism and all geometric abstractions; when they were started and ultimately dead two or more decades ago! And wonder of all is that these precepts are swallowed and digested by us when the artists here are eschewing it completely, may it be for good or bad for Indian art. It is difficult to know, as is difficult to decide how far the boundaries of the artistic horizon can be extended in accordance with its national conception. But it is certain that national conceptions and ideals, as in everything else, hold their ground in art. Will India also think aloud as regards her artistic heritage and its present possibilities of development?

ODD SPOTS

A Forbidden Island

Far to the north of the Philippine Islands in the Sulu Sea is the Island of Saragani, one of the most mysterious and dreadful places in the oceans. No natives will land on the island, and those Europeans who have visited it speak of the stillness of the air and the mysterious silence which seems to hang over the land. There is something noisome and sepulchral about the place, though the foliage is prolific, the earth fertile, and it would make an excellent place for colonisation.

There is, however, a terrible legend in connection with this island. Sarangani was one of the most dreaded of the pirates, and though always hunted by the Spanish he at last retired with a vast treasure. This he ordered to be carried at night to Sarangani Island by those of his women slaves who were growing old and unattractive. Night after night the pirate set out in his treasure-boat and returned next morning alone.

It is not difficult to imagine the terror of those women who were detailed to join these nocturnal expeditions. They had to assist their lord to bury the treasure, and he would bury them with it.

When at last he was dying he was asked to reveal the hiding place of his treasure, the result of fifty years of piracy. He replied, "Who seeks may find." But the island is taboo; Sarangani said that whoever landed on his treasure island would not return alive, and from that day to this, even in these modern times, no native dare set foot on such an unhallowed land.

New Charging Law?

The charging law that had been so often discussed at the beginning of the season and which even now is being differently interpreted in England and Scotland may have to be modified if the alteration recently decided on by the F. A. passes the Association's annual meeting and the International Board.

The modified law will read: "Charging is permissible as long as, in the opinion of the referee it is fair, the ball is within playing distance, and the players concerned are attempting to play the ball."

Little Joyce was visiting her grandmother in the country. The morning after her arrival she went out into the yard and saw a peacock.

"Oh, Grandma!" she cried excitedly, "Come here quickly! One of your chickens has bloomed."

A Short Story

Lives In Despair

(By S. MUZUMDAR)

LOVE, it is said, is a woman's whole existence. A D. H. Lawrence is likely to find 'elemental sensuousness' or enough of 'animal vitality' in her who is unspoilt by any degree of cultivation of the mind, but the facts stare us in the face that the cruder the woman the deeper is her instinct of home-making and settling down under the protection of the male,—for love or no love either. And, the more sensitive she is all the more she weakens her protective barriers, and the more likely she is to be stimulated by objects outside the pale of the home. The crude being, satisfied as she is with her little world finds no interest in the Pandora's box which all womenkind gets, and the sensitive soul, ever on the wings, opens it soon enough even to court a whole life's mortification and disaster. Their innate difference is one as between a canary and an eagle. The one is happy caged, looking at farther walls through the tiny spaces between the iron spikes, the other soars in limitless blue space far above the hum-drum ordinariness of a flat world.

Amitava worked in a college and possessed all the limitations characteristic of an ardent bibliophile. Though his thick glasses he hardly ever saw the dynamic life around him: its joy and sorrows, exhilaration and mortification, its hectic spanning out and death never involved him. His sedate mediaeval mind was never called upon to face new thoughts or the new outlook of life. Whereas, his wife Anuradha was endowed with an overdise of youthful exuberance and vigour, and her sensitive soul longed for undefined experiences of a charming, mysterious and crowded world she so often regarded across the window. bars. Amitava took it for granted that he gave all a woman could desire,—a home, an easy life, an honoured name, and all that; but he hardly knew the elements happiness is made of or, whether what he gave were enough to secure that ultimate objective for which humanity toiled Amitava was barren, and his outlook also was one of a sandy desert. It does not need a Balzac to lay down that such a person seldom makes a successful lover and husband.

They were married a few years. If constant living together of the husband and the wife begot love and deep intimacy, it seemed to fail in this couple's case, because Amitava did not give his all: he did not let himself be submerged in the tidal wave of even a physical love, as his other self stood out of him wedded to some other bride he courted from his young days on account of his intellectual slant. In his short-lived embraces Anuradha never found the whole man; while they mingled together physically she pursued in her mind the real self of her husband but never got at his distant roaming spirit. She was mortified and deeply disappointed but the training, which every Bengali girl receives from her childhood to idolize, and to place in the temple of her heart the husband-idea, stood her in good stead at the time. She submitted to the present reality, and took it as resignation what was in reality her utter despair. While Amitava hunted in the archives of the Imperial Library after his 'ologies', pale and brittle with age, Anuradha's soul, though she hardly realised it, was hankering for the transference, or the sublimation of her love to which her husband showed very scanty respect.

The insignificant unemotional drama of love in which Amitava acted did not have any biological conclusion, and Anuradha was never to know the fulness of the life of a woman which a tiny winking baby brings along with its own queer and extremely interesting self. In such a situation a crude and more animally-constituted woman transfers her love into the idolatory of a priest or a pet, or develops mysophobia engendered of a sense of sex-guilt which most often comes of the defeat in love and settles down at once—devoid of beauty, charm and grace—into a being of utter sordidness to combat happiness out of existence Happily for Anuradha the grain she was made of was different and she developed interest in esoteric objects; her urge of creation which had failed to assume a biological aspect knocked about in her heart to find other ways out. Emotionally she was overwhelmed to create what did not find existence so far. Coming from a cultured home her foundation was there and she sought to build upon it a superstructure devised by her own nature.

She read a lot to find how others painted life in all its facets, and, in sometime she herself produced some stuff, enthralled passingly as she was with the fiction-monger's romantic glorification of life, but this didn't last even the existence of a bubble, for her colours were unreal and spurious. She gave up when Dora Russel's insurgence inhabited her mind, and like her Anuradha also thought that youth possessed an inalienable right to be intoxicated with dancing and wine. Traditions of her land and race did not obliterate the slender path she visualised. She cultivated singing, painting, dancing—all simultaneously—only to make her soul all the more restless for something undefined but yet attainable. Her own beauty, grace and possibilities overwhelmed her. The arid-souled bibliophile and the fresh, winged, hankering youth lived at polar ends under the same roof.

Agent provocateurs do not only infest the domain of that by-product of civilisation—crime, but are also found in society at large, and contribute to the breaking of homes, sophisticating the innocent and luring the guileless. The enthusiastic worshippers that a woman artist usually gathers at her feet found Anuradha's dancing genius on a level with Ruth St. Dennis, and her voice sweeter than that of Gali Curci. It does not take a trice to swell a woman with the idea of her own artistic genius, and Anuradha easily played the fool. Such grace and such talent were not to be left to the waste but were worthy of use for the intellectual pleasure and development of a whole race. Intoxication presupposes the acceptance of such ideas, and Anuradha, all unknown to Amitava, fell to the demand of the rising art of the cinema to find new freedom, and to conquer the limitless domains of male sensibilities. It is not the big money she cared for, but she was eager to know how the tens and hundreds of thousands of men reacted to her romantic dancing and ethereal singing. The press, the most powerful weapon of civilisation, but incurably eager to enjoy the fruits of the vulgar publicity of a sorry victim with a popular appeal, interviewed her, photographed her eternally at all possible situations, public or private, described her sarees and jewellery, and habits and fads, 'ad infinitum,' while a whole kingdom of rising manhood inundated her with letters offering love, wealth, protection,—bits of the moon itself. Anuradha was not outraged, but was thrilled as she never was thrilled even in the first embrace of Amitava. Success to day-dreaming is an easy step; she imagined further glorious productions and a greater hold on a larger domain of youths. Concatenation of ideas and imaginary triumphs brought her to the event of death. She shuddered. "Even then," she solaced herself, "such triumphs persisting, I will be followed to the grave as the great dancer, Gaby Delys, was followed by the sorrowing nobilities of Europe, and Poincare, a president of the kingdom of France."

Amitava, the sightless, continued within the range of his high-powered glasses unsuspecting the vehement change that had taken place in his home. Innuendos of his co-workers, their derisive smiles and even hints to take stock of his home failed to rouse his suspicions that something had wrung itself out of the usual. An over-anxious sadist of a friend landed him one evening in a show-house, the like of which he seldom frequented, and as soon as the hall was immersed in darkness gave him the slip on the quiet. His hairs stood on end as Amitava saw his own wife in a dance turn of the prelude; his head throbbed madly and his body tingled and burned, but he saw it through nailed to his seat, and his nerve centres degenerating from a burning sensation to that of utter numbness. His heart ached unbearably as on the screen Anuradha danced about, and looked infinitely passionate when she sang her love-songs. He sat there a pervert suicide honing a blade of steel to end his own self. His tearing pain did not end even when the play concluded amidst a salvo to this new charmer and sweetheart of what they call the 'silver screen.'

With difficulty he hailed a taxi and sank deep in its corner to avoid the stare of Calcutta. He trudged to his room absolutely dead beat, and in the lone darkness his mind began to work as he stretched himself out on the bed. It thwarted sleep which he needed so much to remove that peculiar blank tireness one feels after burning a dear one on the funeral pyre. Betrayed? Who and what betrayed him? The bulwark of traditional single-minded devotion, of chastity to the husband-cause was after all made of non-cementing sands which trickled out at the little dent of—of what? thought Amitava,—to bring down the whole edifice in a heap! He sprang up from bed and paced the room.—chastity was, then no longer a sure enough insurance of fidelity, the sheet-anchor which holds the ship 'the home is' from drifting! Amitava felt a deep desire surging up in him to bang his head against the wall. His weakness changed at once into madness, and on the impulse of the moment he ran to his wife's room to demand an explanation, and to mete out the cruellest possible kind of punishment he could conceive of. Anuradha was not there nor anywhere else in the house. Amitava's eyes hit upon an open copy of Vikramorvashi on his wife's table and his sight stayed on the lines marked with a green pencil by the reader stressing the physical equipment of the dancer. He muttered them over and over again. So, that accounted for her dance, the clinging robe and the accentuation of the parts of the body! What emanated from all that? An appeal of beauty, or an appeal of coarse sensuousness which held the spectators and drove them into ecstatic outbursts? He imagined

(Continued On Page 51)

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Art In Demand

By D. G. VYAS.

ESSENTIALS OF THE PROGRESS OF ART — DISTINCTNESS OF ART-EDUCATION — MASS-PRODUCTION OF CONSUMERS AND NOT CREATORS — CENTRALISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ART — EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART IN LONDON NEEDED— SCOPE OF THE ART OF EXHIBITION — KALA NIKETAN AND NOOTAN KALA MANDIR

NO nation is truly art-conscious unless it aims at the greatness of its art and no art is distinctive of a nation unless it is indigenous and excellent.

Sincerity of artists of exceptional abilities ensures elegance of art. Patronage by the State as well as by the people stimulates creative processes of artists and therefore creation of art. Decadence of art is the inevitable outcome of the inertia of artists and indifference of patrons.

Genuine art springs from the creative genius of the artist, but every artist is not a genius. Art-giants are always in a minority. Excellence of art is independent of the age as well as the qualifications of its exponent. Growth of art demands mass-production of the consumers and not creators of art and its production should, therefore, be balanced by the consumption in such a manner that art should always be in demand.

State And Art

The State should esteem art as one of its essential departments and the education of the community in appreciation of art as one of its obligations. Patronage by the State should be guided by the fundamental principles governing production of art. Cultivation of the popular interest in art does not entail any separate system of education. Training of the aesthetic sensibility of students is one of the functions of general education, but India has so far failed to realise the indispensability of the aesthetic aspect of education.

Education of artists is a specialised system. It can never be rationalised on the basis of general education. The distinction of an art-school from a primary school lies in its rarity. Every person can become a literate but not an artist. Admission to art-schools should be restricted to students having definite artistic bent of mind, because the quality and not quantity of students determines excellence of art.

Administration

The administration of the education of artists is also exceptional. Art is an autonomous activity. It recedes and recoils if subjected to a rigid and regimented system of education. Just as the production of art cannot be governed by the principles of economics, the administrative machinery cannot be governed by the principles of democracy. The more it is centralised the better the output of art. Every provincial government in India having a school of art should accept this principle.

Patronage by the State is the chief determinant of the progress and pre-eminence of art. Education of artists is not the whole but a part of the patronage. The problem of art cannot be solved in India unless the Provincial Governments emphasise on the aesthetic aspect of general education, focus their attention on the development of Indian art, reinstate art of painting and sculpture in their constructional works and co-ordinate art with industry. Patronage should also be extended to untrained exponents of traditional arts and artistic handicrafts.

RAINS

—Kanu Desai

Sacred Duty

The artist should consider the production of art as his sole and sacred duty and should not allow his creative processes to be stifled by the allurement of leadership. He should have the firm conviction that he can serve art better as its devotee than as a dictator of the policy of art. A true artist should have the ambition to shine by his artistic labours and not label.

Plausible and sophisticated arguments of inactive artists and incapable connoisseurs do not constitute art. An art-conscious community should demand art and art only from artists and be also able to diseriminate between the works of different artists. Capable and quiet artists sometimes remain unnoticed but the insistence by the community on the magnificence of art will do justice to them. The community should discourage art which is not truly national.

World Fair

The "Masterpieces of Art" exhibition at the New York World Fair reveals the unity and continuity of the art of Europe. The scheme of the exhibition enables an observer to trace the evolution of art in different countries from the middle ages to the early nineteenth century. Cultural potentialities of such a rare display are immense, but India is not concerned with the Fair, because its art has not been considered as worthy of official representation.

Though art is not independent of the soil of its birth, its international character is universally acknowledged. The value attached to art by European Countries has been exemplified in the vigilant care exercised by France and Switzerland in the escort of the Spanish art-treasure to Geneva and in the ambition of the National Galleries of France and England to organise its exhibitions in Paris and London before the treasure returns to Spain. Humanity, in spite of political upheavals, is responsive to the messages of harmony, peace and beauty that art is capable of delivering.

India Missing

London has witnessed the exhibitions of the Chinese, Siamese and Scottish art. The proposals for organising a series of exhibitions of Spanish, German and nineteenth century art have been discussed by the Royal Academy of Arts, but India is missing from the list probably because it is not an independent country. Political dependence of a country does not imply decadence of its art.

Increasing interest of England in the art of India is clearly manifest in small exhibitions frequently organised by individuals in London. The importance of such exhibitions cannot be minimised, but at the same time that of a comprehensive one cannot be ignored. The exhibition should represent Indian art in the various stages of its development from the ancient to the present times and should also include artistic handicrafts.

Scheme Of Exhibition

Captain Solomon is a staunch supporter of such an exhibition. The scheme outlined by him in the "Knapp's Annual of the East, 1938," is laudable as well as practicable.

Every Englishman as well as Indian, who is convinced of the validity of the claim of Indian art to the recognition by the world, should endorse the scheme. Individuals and institutions in England having admiration for Indian art should put their heads together and impress upon the Royal Academy the necessity of such an exhibition. Co-operation of India will be energetic and enthusiastic, but the demand should come from England.

An exhibition in its popular sense signifies a display of art; but the art of exhibition is not synonymous with the exhibition of art. It has an enormous scope which has not been fully appraised by India. The "100 years of medals' exhibition" in Paris, "The Ideal Home Exhibition" in London and "The Water Exhibition" to be held in Belgium indicate that Europe has appreciated the utility and the magnitude of the scope of the art of exhibition. Educative value of the exhibition entitles it to a prominent place in every modern movement.

Dull Pages

The complete sea-side built in the Copenhagen Infants' School of the London County Council in Boadica Street, West Islington, reflects the modern tendencies of practical education in England. It is intended to demonstrate seaside to students who have never seen it. India abounds in natural and artistic resources but the scope of education does not extend beyond the dull pages of text-books. It is, however, gratifying to note that the new system has realised the importance of the practical aspect of education.

New Art-Society

"Kala Niketan" a new organisation for promotion of art promises to supply the need of an art-society of its type in Bombay. It proposes to promote arts like painting, sculpture, music, dance and drama. Fostering public interest in art is the crux of the problem of art in India and especially in Bombay. Art-societies should not be apathetic to it. It is, therefore, hoped that "Kala Niketan" will not fail to concentrate its energies on the popular aspect of art-education. The society has laudable objects and an influential managing council. Its progress will be watched with interest.

Silent Work

"Nootan Kala Mandir" is a type of an art-institution which believes in silent work and not in self-advertisement. The exhibition of its students' works as a part of the function recently organised by it in honour of Captain Solomon revealed the efficiency of teaching imparted by it. Captain Solomon's address was very inspiring. The budding artists listened to his impartial criticism on some of the exhibits with delight.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GANGSTERS AT LARGE

More than 15 persons, on mischief bent, created panic in the Kamatipura locality last night for nearly half an hour. The residents were in the grip of terror.

Armed with lathis and knives, they assaulted several persons, looted two tea shops, carried away all the cash and broke glasses and cups. They indulged in this mischief for more than half an hour and were about to loot a third shop when the police appeared on the scene. At the approach of the police, the rioters fled in all directions, and managed to escape.

The trouble started at about 11 p.m when a party of hooligans entered a Moghul tea shop at Stable Street Kamatipura, and created scenes of disorder. Servants of the shop were assaulted. Cups, glasses and soda water bottles were thrown out in the streets. Some of them then straightaway went to the proprietor and threatened to murder him if the cash box was not handed over to them immediately.

The cash-box was then forcibly removed and the party then repaired to an adjoining street.

Another Moghal shop was raided and looted. Here also the contents of the shop were thrown out and the cash removed.

Flushed with success, they entered another shop where they tried to repeat the same thing. The Nagpada police appeared on the scene.

The rioters got scent of the police and managed to escape.

The police combed the whole locality but could not trace the culprits.

The police are making inquiries.

CITY BROKER AND FINANCIER ARRESTED

George L. Grant, a partner of the International Finance and Investment Bureau, and Nariman Nusserwanji Pheroze, described as a broker and said to be connected with the firm, were arrested yesterday on charges of forgery, criminal breach of trust and abetment.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the complainant in the case was the Managing Director of the Michelie Engineering Company, who were the managing agents of the Udipi Electric Supply Corporation Limited, having its registered office in Madras.

The police officer stated that the second accused introduced the first accused and Bardi, also a partner of the firm, to the complainant.

An underwriting agreement was executed by Grant and Bardi. The suspects, it was stated, undertook to secure 8,600 shares for the Udipi Electric Supply Corporation failing which they undertook to pay Rs. 86,000 being the face value of the shares. They were to get 5 per cent commission.

Dr. B. B. Ghanekar of Belgaum complained to the Managing Director of Michelic Engineering Company that he had sent a crossed-cheque for Rs. 500 for 100 shares, but it was not acknowledged by the accused.

Inquiries were made and a complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 each.

E.I.C.A. DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT BEFORE COURT

Mr. Ratilal Thakkar, a director of the East Indian Cotton Association, and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who was arrested some time back on a warrant issued by the Political Agent of the Indore State submitted a written statement today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Thakkar, in his written statement stated that the present criminal proceedings were instituted by the complainant with a view to save the property of the joint family firm from being appropriated toward the liability incurred by the firm known as Sobharamji Chunilalji and Dhanalal Charulal. The complainant had filed the complaint to evade liability of the Company and to coerce him (Thakkar) into relinquishing his legitimate rights.

The shares and debentures, which formed the subject matter of the proceedings were not stolen property. They were received by him 'bona fide' in the ordinary course of business. Further the alleged offence did not take place in Indore State. The extradition proceedings were therefore "ultra vires" and illegal.

Concluding he submitted that the court be pleased to report that the extradition warrant was issued in contravention of the proceedings of the Extradition Act and that no offence was committed by him and that the warrant might be cancelled and he be discharged.

The Magistrate observed that he would make a report that on points of law and on the evidence, there seemed to be no case against Mr. Thakkar.

DHURENDRA SHASTRI GIVEN TWO YEARS' JAIL

526 People Arrested At Gulbarga

GULBARGA, April 29.

Rajguru Dhurendra Shastri, fourth dictator, and 501 "Satyagrahis," who were arrested on April 22 last, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in aggregate by Mr. Abdulla Saheb, Munsiff Magistrate, who convicted them on charges of disturbing public trainquillity, disobeying police orders to disperse and taking out processions without previous permission of the authorities concerned.

Five hundred and twenty-eight persons were arrested, but 26 were let off.

The Magistrate also ordered confiscation of the 195 flags brought by the "Satyagrahis."

The trial which was held in the Central Jail, lasted for three days the court sitting overtime.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charges and said that they came for Vedic prachar work.—United Press.

Prophet's Day A Ratnagiri

(From A Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI: April 29.

The Ratnagiri Sirat Committee has decided to celebrate the Prophet Day on May 3. Mr. Faiz B. Tayyabji, retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, has kindly consented to preside over the celebration.

Ajmer Young Man's Success

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER: April 29.

Mr. Dattatraya Vable, a promising young social worker and journalist of Ajmer, has been elected with a thumping majority in the local Municipal election yesterday. He was taken in a procession and was garlanded for his success.

Mr. Vable is the youngest member of the Municipality being only 28 years of age.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT RESIGNS

FAILURE OF GANDHI-BOSE TALKS

"Easier For A. I. C. C. To Settle Matter With New President", Says Subhas

JAWAHAR'S APPEAL TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MET YESTERDAY UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN TENSE ATMOSPHERE IN VIEW OF THE BREAKDOWN OF EFFORTS TO ARRIVE AT A SETTLEMENT TO DIFFERENCES OVER THE FORMATION OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE, AT THE OUTSET READ OUT THE LETTER FROM GANDHIJI WHO WAS UNABLE TO UNDERTAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NOMINATING THE WORKING COMMITTEE AND MADE A STATEMENT REFERRING TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO FORM THE WORKING COMMITTEE AND TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE PRESIDENTSHIP.

JAWAHAR'S APPEAL TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION

According to the desire of Mr. Bose Mrs. Sarojini Naidu took the chair, while Mr. Bose's resignation was under consideration.

Pandit Jawaharlal made a proposal asking the President to withdraw the resignation and suggesting that the old Working Committee should continue.

Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain supported the proposal, the latter proposing that Pt. Jawaharlal should be the General Secretary of the Working Committee.

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSAL

Messrs. B. N. Sanyal and Jadumani Mangraj opposed the proposition.

The House adjourned at 8-30 p.m. to meet again at 1 p.m. to-day.

The discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned.

CALCUTTA: April 29.

The All-India Congress Committee met at 5 p.m. one hour later than the scheduled time. Till the last few minutes, fresh efforts were being made to arrive at a settlement, but with no better success than before.

At the outset Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose appealed to the audience to remain calm. Then the letter addressed by Gandhiji to Mr. Subhas Bose was read out.

In his letter Gandhiji said that he felt himself incompetent to give him (Bose) names for the Working Committee according to the terms of Pandit Pant's resolution at Tripuri.

He said that knowing Mr. Bose's views, and knowing how he and most of the members diffred on fundamentals, if he gave Mr. Bose names, it would be an imposition on him. Hence, Mr. Bose was free to choose his own Committee.

SUBHAS' STATEMENT

Then Mr. Bose made a brief statement in which he referred to Pandit Pant's resolution at Tripuri, and regretted that owing to circumstances beyond his control he was not able to announce the personnel of the new Working Committee. He could not meet Gandhiji and hence he started a correspondence with him and on Gandhiji's arrival in Calcutta, he had prolonged conversations with him

Mr. Bose added that GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO HIM WAS THAT MR. BOSE HIMSELF SHOULD FORM A WORKING COMMITTEE, BUT THIS HE COULD NOT DO AS SUCH A STEP WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE DIRECTIONS OF PANDIT PANT'S RESOLUTION, AND BECAUSE HE WAS CONVINCED THAT IN VIEW OF THE CRITICAL TIMES AHEAD OF THEM IN INDIA AND ABROAD, THEY SHOULD HAVE A COMPOSITE CABINET, COMMANDING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Bose said that AS HE FELT HIS PRESENCE AS PRESIDENT IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD BE A SORT OF OBSTACLE OR HANDICAP, HE WAS PLACING HIS RESIGNATION BEFORE THEM.

JAWAHAR'S APPEAL TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a feeling speech emphasised the need for unity, described the critical situation with which the country was now faced and in view of this, made a fervent appeal to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw his resignation.

HALF-HOUR ADJOURNMENT

In adjourning the All-India Congress Committee at 6-35 p.m. for half an hour for tea, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that on resumption he would request Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to take the Chair, as it was embarrassing for him to occupy the Chair while the House would be discussing matters related to him.

ADJOURNED FOR SUNDAY

After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution requesting Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw his resignation and renominate members of the old Working Committee for the next year's Working Committee had been seconded by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and further supported by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and opposed by two or three other speakers, the A.I.C.C. meeting was adjourned at 8-45 p.m. to 1 p.m. to-morrow when amendments to the resolution will be considered.

This adjournment will incidentally give Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose time to consider Pandit Nehru's resolution and see if he could withdraw his resignation.

Before the House adjourned for tea, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally moved that the All-India Congress Committee requests, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw his resignation and renominate the members of the old Working Committee to his new Working Committee.

On resumption after tea Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai from U. P. seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist Party leader, further supporting the resolution said that he entirely agreed with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion which would prove a correct solution of the present difficulties. Although he did not fully approve

(Continued on Page 35)

Tri-Colour India's Only National Flag

Independence First, Then Participation In War

CALCUTTA. April 29.

A FERVENT APPEAL TO UPHOLD THE HONOUR OF THE NATIONAL FLAG AND NOT TO CONSIDER ANY SACRIFICE TOO GREAT FOR IT, WAS MADE BY DR. S. KITCHLEW, PRESIDENT OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, HOISTING THE NATIONAL FLAG AT WELLINGTON SQUARE, THE VENUE OF THE A. I. C. C. MEETING, THIS MORNING, IN THE ABSENCE OF MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The function, which was the first official one in connection with the A. I. C. C. session, was preceded by a march by the Congress Volunteers and the singing of "Vande Mataram" and "Jhanda Uncha Rahey Hamara."

ONLY NATIONAL FLAG

PROCEEDING DR. KITCHLEW SAID THAT THE FLAG WHICH THEY WERE UNFURLING THERE, WAS THE SYMBOL OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. OTHER COUNTRIES, HE ADDED, HAD THEIR OWN FLAGS AND THE INDIAN NATION HAD CHOSEN TRI-COLOUR AS THEIR NATIONAL FLAG. VARIOUS COMMUNITIES AND RACES IN INDIA HAD THEIR OWN FLAGS, BUT THE TRI-COLOUR FLAG WAS THE ONLY NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA.

Concluding the Doctor said that TIME HAD COME WHEN THEY MUST TELL THE WHOLE WORLD THAT INDIA WAS NOT GOING TO MOVE AN INCH AND TAKE PART IN THE COMING WAR, UNTIL INDIA REGAINED HER LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

The speaker hoped that this Tri-Colour Flag would fly over every house in India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, both Government and private.—United Press.

GREATER RECORD THAN 1936

40,000 New Territorials In 3 Weeks!

LONDON: April 29.

Forty thousand men enlisted to the Territorial Army in the first three weeks of April.

The figure is greater than for the whole of 1936, which was considered a good recruiting year, and included a large proportion of men over 21, who are not affected by the Conscription proposals.—Reuter.

Franco-Spanish Frontier Closed

PERPIGNAN, April 29.

The Spanish authorities have closed the Franco-Spanish frontier at Leperthus without explanation.—Reuter.

BR. DESTROYERS AT HAIFA.

HAIFA, April 29.

British destroyers "Havock", "Hotsput", "Hereward" and "Hero" have arrived.—Reuter.

OXFORD V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON, April 29.

In a cricket match between Oxford University and Gloucestershire which commenced to-day, Oxford batting first were all out for 286 in the their first innings at close (Eagar 74, Goddard 5 for 42).—Reuter Special.

EFFECT OF HITLER'S SPEECH

WARSAW: April 29.

The official attitude towards Danzig and a motor road through the corridor to the Free City appears to remain unchanged. It seems, if Herr Hitler's intention was to try Polish nerve, he has failed.

According to the "Kurjer Warszawski," the speech had the effect of increasing subscription to the Defence Loan. So far as is known, no new defence precautions have been taken.—Reuter.

HITLER'S ASSERTION DENIED

Poland To Reply To Fuehrer Next Week

WARSAW, April 29.

It is expected, that Poland will reply to Herr Hitler, early next week.

Col. Beck may make a speech on Foreign Affairs, and at the same time, the German Memorandum may be answered formally in Berlin.

Herr Hitler's assertion that he proposed a 25 year Non-Aggression Agreement and a joint German-Polish-Hungarian Guarantee to Slovakia, is denied, and it is felt, that Herr Hitler is trying to create difficulties between Poland and Britain.—Reuter.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN CITY

To-day Mammoth Procession And Public Meeting At Chowpatty

A mammoth procession, in which all the organisers and teachers, who have volunteered their free services to the Literacy Campaign, several volunteer bodies like the National Guards and sympathisers and well-wishers will start from Azad Maidan at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), and will pass through various routes like Girgaum Road, Princess Street, Mahomed Ali Rd., Vithalbhai Patel Road and end at Chowpatty, where there will be a public meeting at which the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the President of the Bombay Assembly, will preside and speeches will be made by well-known speakers on the spread of cent per cent. literacy among all the classes and communities. People are urged to attend in large numbers.

Thakore-Virawala Wire To Gandhiji

DHEBAR'S DEPARTURE TO CONSULT SARDAR RESENTED

Muslim Grievances Placed Before Mahatma

RAJKOT: April 29.

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by the Thakore Saheb to-day:—

"I am sincerely grateful to you for rightly advising leaders of the agitation to approach me, as the Ruler, together with other members, representing various interests, who have kept aloof from the agitation in the State and settle things between ourselves. If they do so, I and my officers will do our utmost to meet their legitimate and reasonable demands. Nobody realises more than myself your anxiety in the matter and I am most anxious to see myself in a position to send you a wire saying that we have settled things amongst ourselves and removed the cause of your disappointment. My ardent desire is to come to a settlement, as early as possible. The situation to-day is that sincere efforts are being made by all sections of the public and the State to compose the differences. Wishing you and Kasturba excellent health."

VIRAWALA'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Virawala in the course of a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, says that he is doing his utmost for a settlement, adding that 99 out of 100 people in Rajkot are most anxious for an immediate settlement. He refers to Mr. Dhebar's departure for Bombay to consult Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and says that His Highness and the public resent this, as it causes delay. He requests Mahatma Gandhi to advise Sardar Vallabhbhai "not to interfere and delay a settlement."

The telegram also requests Gandhiji to instruct his Secretary, Mahadev Desai, to await a telephone call between 8 and 10 p.m. to-day.—A.P.

GIRASIAS TO PUT CASE BEFORE SIR M. GWYER

Mr. Ranjit Singhji, President of the Cutch-Kathiawar Gujarat Girasia Association, has wired to the Viceroy to-day sending a copy of the telegram sent by himself to Gandhiji, which runs as under:—

"Your letter of April 21 addressed to me. We have definitely decided to put our case before Sir Maurice Gwyer and no other Judge of the Bombay High Court as suggested by you. Please confirm telegraphically."

Mr. Ranjit Singhji has sent another telegram to Gandhiji as under:—

"Reference your letter of April 25 addressed to me, we have definitely decided to put our case before Sir M. Gwyer."

MUSLIM GRIEVANCES

Mr. Haji Dada Valimohomedra, President of the Rajkot State Muslim Council, has wired to Gandhiji giving a list of their grievances on their non-inclusion in the Reforms Committee.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE CHANGE OF HEART THEORY

RAJKOT, April 29.

Messrs. Virajlal Shukla, Esmail Hirani, Jatashankar Mehta and Bechar Wadher, Socialist workers, in the course of a statement say that Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion that the workers and people of Rajkot should try and convert Darbar Virawala came to them as a surprise because it was a task in which Mahatma Gandhi confessed failure.

The Socialist workers say that they have no faith in Mahatma Gandhi's theory of change of heart and they demand uncompromising implementing of the Gwyer Award.

Under the caption "No More United Front", they say that the united front was meant for fighting an autocratic government but since there is no such struggle "we refuse to being a party for maintaining a united front in wooing Darbar Virawala."—A.P.

VIRAWALA'S LATEST SCHEME

Dhebar To Consult Sardar

RAJKOT, April 29.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Leader of the Rajkot Praja Parishad, left for Bombay, this afternoon, by air. It is understood, that the object of Mr. Dhebar's visit to Bombay, is to consult Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, regarding the latest scheme of Durbar Virawalla for some reforms in the State.

It is stated, that Durbar Virawalla is trying to procure signatures to a draft of some caste chiefs, such as, Grati Patels. It is also stated, that Durbar Virawalla called a meeting of these chiefs in Darbargadh, this afternoon, wherein a draft was prepared and would be published under the names of several caste chiefs, if Mr. Dhebar fails to accept the scheme of Durbar Virawalla

GRAMOPHONE PROHIBITED

An order issued by the Huzur Office, to-day, prohibits importation or possession of gramophone record No. D.A. 5586 "Javabdar Rajtantra", prepared by the Young India Records Company.

Mr. Gibson left to-day for Jamnagar where he will stay for a couple of days.—United Press.

Surprise For Rajkot Parishad Men

RAJKOT, April 29.

Under orders of the Huzur office, the State Bank has informed Mr. Becharwala Wadher that the sum of Rs. 1,000 standing in his credit in the Bank has been remitted on his behalf and paid to the Huzur court, and that his house has been kept on mortgage, in payment of the fine imposed on him by the State authorities.

This act of the authorities at the time when negotiations are in progress has come as a surprise to the Parishad circle.

The first of May has been fixed by the Judicial Commissioner to hear the evidence of five nominees of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, whom the State once again rejected.—United Press.

RED 'PLANE SIGHTS LABRADOR

NEW YORK, April 28.

Pilot Kokkinaki sent a wireless message at the 1926 B. S. T. stating that he has sighted the Labrador coast and all was going well.

Forced Landing

The Soviet flier Kokkinaki is reported to have made a forced landing South of Hudsonsbay.

This report was received from the Soviet Embassy at Washington at the Control Tower, Floyd Bennett Flying Field, where hundreds of people were waiting to greet the airmen.

Their position is given as latitude 47, longitude 63, which is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. According to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires the airmen themselves radioed their landing position. It is understood that their machine carries no safety equipment.

LATER

M. Kokkinaki is reported to have made a forced landing on Miscon Island, New Brunswick, early this morning.

The aeroplane descended on marshy ground and was badly damaged. One of the fliers is reported to have broken his wrist while other is unhurt.—Reuter.

MAISKY RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, April 29.

M. Maisky, who returned to London yesterday had conversations with Lord Halifax, to-day.—Reuter.

IRISH SUBJECTS NOT SUBJECT TO CONSCRIPTION

LONDON, April 28.

It is held in well-informed Irish circles that the Irish Free State subjects resident in England and Northern Ireland would not be liable to conscription. It is pointed out that unlike all other Dominions, the Eire has its own nationality law. Other dominions have adopted the British Basic Act passed in 1914.

Under the Eire Nationality Law a child of parents, both born in Southern Ireland, who were domiciled in Southern Ireland in December 1922 when the settlement was made is an Irish National, not liable to conscription in British.

On the British side, however, it is held that the passing of the Irish Act does not divest a person of British nationality and that persons claiming rights and privileges in Britain also accept the obligations of British subjects.

It is pointed out that under the Military Service Act, 1916, provision was made for Dominions. It was then made clear that people from the Dominions living in Britain but not ordinarily resident there could not be conscripted but persons resident in Britain are liable to service.—Reuter.

TWO MONTHS TRAINING FOR THOSE OUT OF TRAINING

ROME, April 28.

Non-commissioned officers of the Air Force Auxiliary Corps and all non-commissioned pilot officers who have done no training during 1937, 1938 and 1939 have been recalled to colours for two months training from June 1.—Reuter.

WORLD'S FAIR "HIGH SPORTS"

What 60,000,000 People May See

NEW YORK.

Sixty million people are expected to visit the New York World's Fair which opens on April 30, one million visitors are likely to be present on the opening day.

Here are some of the things that they will see—Orange and blue—everywhere. These are the World's Fair colours; they will be displayed in flags, in uniforms, in lapen buttons.

Sixty-two different national exhibits—the biggest (covering 15,000 square feet) being that of Great Britain.

A shamrock-shaped building, in which are exhibits from Eire. Four statues, each 30 feet high, representing "the four abiding principles of democratic government; Freedom of speech, religion, press and assembly."

The largest opal in the world (and gem worth £1,000,000). A parachute tower, 250 feet high, from which patrons can jump—in safety.

A Midget City, inhabited by 125 midgets, a rocket gun—which will shoot passengers to the "moon," artificial lighting (10,000,000 volts). A waterfall cascading from the roof of a high building, a 'singing' fountain, and fireworks set to music.

What visitors will 'not' see are loudspeakers, they have been camouflaged to resemble huge flowers.

It will cost about £3 to visit the Fair and see everything including all the various amusements. Admission to the Fair costs 3|- (three shillings).—Reuter.

Japanese Emperor's Birthday Celebration

TOKIO: April 29.

The Emperor's 38th birthday is being celebrated to-day. A large-scale military review was held this morning in which 26,000 troops and 250 of the latest army planes and a hundred tanks participated. The traditional Imperial banquet will not be held owing to "The China Incident."—Reuter.

A FORCED LANDING

MISCOUISLAND, (Newbrunswick), April 29.

Kokkinaki and his companion made a forced landing after 23 hours' and 40 minutes in the air and spent the night beside the wrecked 'plane. One flier reported to have broken the rib. A rescue 'plane with doctor has left New York.—Reuter

ENGLISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON April 29

At Southport, at the end of the first round of the English Golf championship final, Arnold Bentley of Hesketh led William Sutton of Mere, Cheshire, by four holes. A cold wind was blowing but conditions were good. the remaining 18 holes will be played in the afternoon.

BENTLEY WIN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Southport, A. L. Bentley won the English Golf Championship, beating W. Sutton, five and four, in 36 holes' final. Bentley was four-up at the 18th and seven-up at the 27th.—Reuter.

PARIS, April 28.

The agreement of a trade pact between France and the Netherlands was initialled this evening.—Reuter.

PORTSMOUTH WIN CUP FINAL

Winners Make Four Goals To Opponents' One

LONDON, April, 29.

At Wembley in the F. A. Cup final, Portsmouth beat Wolverhampton by four goals to one.

DETAILS OF GAME

A cold northeasterly wind was blowing and the weather at Wembley was cloudy for the F. A. Cup final. The King and Queen and West Indies cricketers were present.

Portsmouth provided the first thrill, when McLinden and Worrall tied the "Wolves" into a knot. Scott left the goal and tired to pick up a back pass from Cullis, but lost the ball which McAlinden squared across the goal. Half a dozen Wolverites, who jumped up to head missed, but Barlow's shot cannoned off the ball into safety.

EFFECT OF GLANDS

The players were numbered for the first time in the Cup Final. Glands did not seem to have quietened the players' nerves. Both teams made many mistakes. Portsmouth were showing themselves a better team. "Wolves" forwards were playing second fiddle to "Wolves" defenders, who frequently passed back to the goal-keeper. There was a thrill in front of Portsmouth goal, when Westcott ran down and passed to Dorsett, who shot, but the goalkeeper fisted inches outside the post. Portsmouth scored after half an hour. The ball was pushed up in the middle to Anderson, who slipped round Cullis and passed to Barlow, who ran a few yards into the centre and drove the ball beautifully into the net.

PORTSMOUTH'S LEAD (2|0)

Barlow was transferred from "Wolves" in February. It was raining steadily at this time. Portsmouth's fast-moving attacks which opened up "Wolves" defence stamped them as a fine side. "Wolves" did not look like scoring. In the 43rd minute Anderson chased the ball that was going out, rounded Taylor and banged in crossways into the net. Scott just touched it. At half-time Portsmouth led by 2|0.

GAME AFTER INTERVAL.

Porthmouth scored immediately after the interval. Barlow tricked Galley and Morris and shot. Scott saved a full-length shot on the line Parker dashed in and netted. Hitherto lifeless "Wolves" forward rallied, Grandly, and in the eighth minute after resumption Westcott and Dorsett carried the ball through. Westcott passed neatly to Dorsett, who drove hard at the net to score after 60 minutes (3-1)

Portsmouth continued attaractively, and gradually forced back "Wolves". Portsmouth right wing was often dangerous, and in the 72 minutes Worrall centred for Parker to head in a fine goal, enabling his side to lead four to one. Portsmouth were tired in the last ten minutes. "Wolves" had better of the play. The result was Portsmouth won by four goals to nil.—Reute:

"WOLVES" COMPLETELY OUTPLAYED

A hundred thousand saw the match. Wolverhampton starting as one of the hottest favourites ever were completely outplayed by Portsmouth, who played as good football as seen in the Cup final. After a scrappy start Portsmouth played superbly never giving Wolverhampton a chance being faster more accurate, and better tacklers and always having control of the game.

KING PRESENTS CUP.

The King presented the Cup and the Queen the medals.—Reuter.

Earlier

LONDON, April 29.

The King and Queen, Lord Harewood, Lord Halifax and a 1,00,000 spectators are expected to watch the Cup Final between Wolverhampton and Portsmouth, at Wembley, Stadium, to-day some 23,000 people are travelling from Wolverhampton.

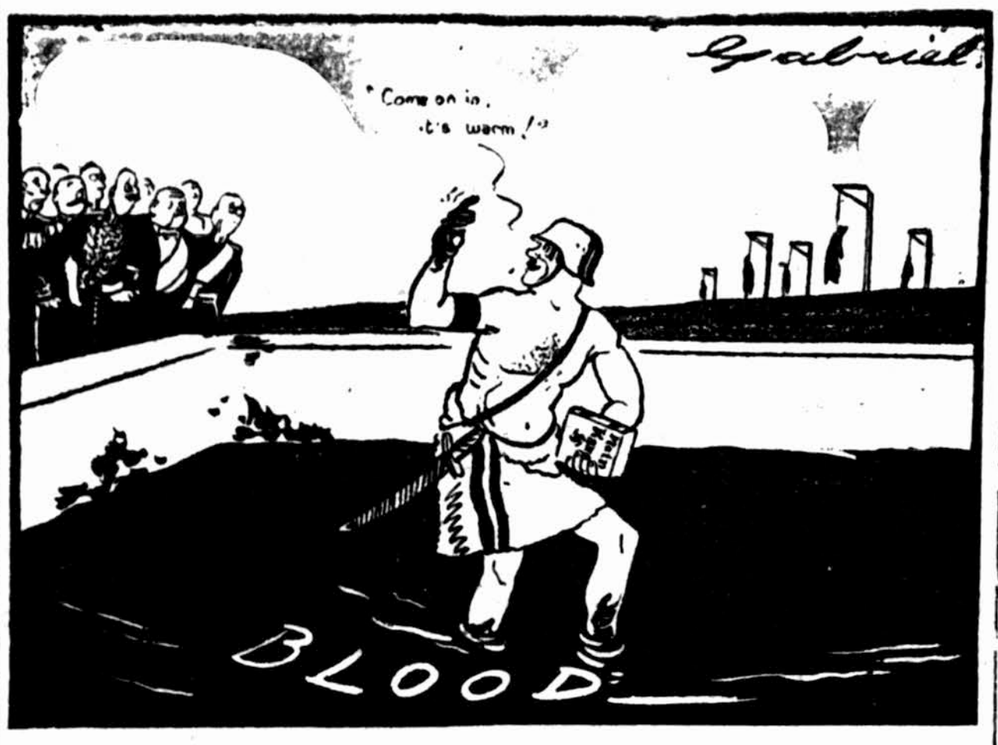
The weather is likely to be sunny with occasional showers. Both clubs have received their last injections of gland treatment.

Wolverhampton, who will field the team which has remained unbeaten in the Cup and the League this season, will wear special Jerseys bearing the Wolverhampton Coat of Arms. Portsmouth scorers will receive a suit from a Portsmouth Tailor Worrall.

The Portsmouth outside-right is the only man on either side who has played in a Cup Final before. Both teams have invited all their players who have played in previous finals.

Portsmouth have lost their only two finals, but Wolverhampton have won the Cup twice in five attempts.

Dennis Westcott, the Wolverhampton centre-forward, if scoring will equal the records of Sandy-Brown (Tottenham) and Frank O'Donnell (Preston) in scoring in every round.



Hitler Invites The World

CLOSER ITALO-GERMAN COLLABORATION

Important Military Discussions Envisaged

BERLIN, April 29.

Hints of important Italo-German military discussions during Brauschwitch's forthcoming visit to Rome are contained in an inspired statement issued here, but dated from Rome. The visit, it says, was arranged a long time ago, but must not cause surprise if further important questions are discussed, which were not then foreseen, or if the occasion is used for intimate talks, which will go beyond the programme laid down for the visit.

Political circles in Rome, adds the statement, warn Poland against endangering Italo-Polish relations. "The example of Czechoslovakia and Italy's attitude thereto should show Poland what it would mean if untenable positions are obstinately defended".

Special Powers For Belgian Senate

BRUSSELS, April 29.

The Senate adopted special powers for the Prime Minister voted by the Chamber.—Reuter.

"MUCH ADO" AT MUSIC FESTIVAL

COLOGNE.

Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" is to be produced at the Salzburg music festival this year.

The season will open on August 1 and continue until September 8, according to the programme which has just been announced.

As usual Mozart's works will be the prominent feature, as he was born in Salzburg. The principal conductors will be Dr. Narl Boehm, Wilhelm Furtwangler, Clemens Strauss and Tullio Serafino, Director of the Royal Opera at Rome.

Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomeé" will be produced at the Municipal Theatre.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY AND SAUDI ARABIA'S POSITION

LONDON, April 29.

A certain feeling of disquiet felt in Saudi Arabia over some provisions of the Anglo-Italian agreement signed in April last year was allayed by the correspondence now issued.

This was exchanged between the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister on the one hand and the British and Italian Ministers in Jedda respectively. The Foreign Minister writing in January pointed out that the agreement contained certain points affecting them and their Arab neighbour, Yemen.

He says that Saudi Arabia does not consider herself bound by any agreement to which she was not a party and cannot, therefore, recognise any agreement to limit her freedom or in any way constituting an encroachment.

The British reply despatched last month categorically says that the agreement imposes no obligations whatever on third powers as Saudi Arabia. It agrees to the Saudi Arabian contention that their relations are governed solely by provisions of International Law in practice and the existent Anglo-Saudi Arab treaties.

The Italian reply likewise agrees that Italo-Saudi Arab relations are solely governed by their treaties and that the Anglo-Italian agreement does not impose any obligation on Saudi Arabia.—Reuter.

Hitler's Speech On May Day Celebrations

BERLIN, April 29

It is understood Herr Hitler will not deal with Foreign Affairs in his speech at May Day celebrations.—Reuter.

HITLER'S SPEECH LEAVES POSITION UNCHANGED

Polish Attitude Towards Germany Unaffected

LONDON, April 29.

The feeling in British circles after mature consideration of Herr Hitler's speech is that the declaration leaves the situation largely unchanged. The speech is considered to have closed no doors, which might have been open before it was made. A period of calm and steady reflection, it is pointed out, can best show how the difficulties ahead may best be faced.

Reports that Sir Nevile Henderson has been instructed to seek an interview in order to discuss certain aspects of the speech are denied in London.

It is pointed out that the Polish attitude towards Germany's proposals remains unchanged. This attitude is in no way conditioned by the Anglo-Polish Agreement, as the Agreement was concluded after Poland had taken a stand towards German proposals.—Reuter

French Press On Hitler's Speech

PARIS, April 29.

Herr Hitler's speech has made no deep impression on French opinion as revealed in the Press. The general view is that apart from the possibility of a new threat to Poland, it leaves the situation as before.

'Pertinax' writing in L'ordre says, "Apparently Herr Hitler still hesitates between open hostilities or continuation of the period of alarms and terrors intermingled with peaceful protestations aimed at eventual disunity and ruin of free countries."—Reuter.

Poland Will Never Agree To German Proposals

a WARSAW, April 29.

The newspaper 'Kurjer Warszawski' declares that Poland will never agree to the German suggestions regarding Danzing and extraterritorial motor roads. The 'I.K.C.' says that no proposals had been received by Poland regarding a 25 year non-aggression pact nor anything of a guarantee for Slovakia.—Reuter.

"Hitler's New Goal In Empire"

NEW YORK, April 29.

The "New York Times" sees as a very disturbing factor in the situation Herr Hitler's blunt demand for "living space" which unlike the earlier German doctrine of racial unity can be made to justify any conquest. Not trade but Empire is Herr Hitler's goal."—Reuter.

Australian Prime Minister On Hitler's Speech

MELBOURNE, April 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies in a statement, deplored that Herr Hitler had missed an opportunity of easing the tension and declared, "I always thought that Germany had a case in the Polish corridor but it cannot be solved by truculence or violence."

The "Morning Herald" of Sydney writes, "Herr Hitler's answer to President Roosevelt is uncompromising to the point of defiant hostility. The incogruous blend of defiance and conciliation seems to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain's new policy is commanding respect, if not acceptance."—Reuter.

Huge British Credit For Rumania

Sir Fredrick Leithross On Mission To Greece

LONDON, April 29

The "Financial News" learns that an Anglo-Rumanian Agreement has been reached involving British credit of five millions sterling under an export credit guarantee. The scheme will cover the cost of installing wireless stations in Rumania for regular wireless commercial communication with Western Europe, and also finance military equipment other than arms and ammunition.

It is understood that this sum is only the first instalment. The limit to the total credit has not yet been fixed, but the amount envisaged is believed to be large. Moreover if Rumania buys British arms these will be financed under a British Government guarantee.

The "Financial News" adds that Sir Fredrick Leithross is going to Athens, and says that his mission to Greece and Rumania is the development of British guarantee to those countries, which embraces economic and indirect pressure besides military aggression. It is probable that Poland will also be granted British Government guaranteed credits.—Reuter

HUNGARIAN PREMIER FOR BERLIN

BUDAPEST, April 28.

Premier Count Teleki, and the Foreign Minister, M. Csaky, left Budapest in a special train for Berlin where they are arriving tomorrow for talks which will be complementary to those recently held with the Italian Ministers at Rome.—Reuter

Big Programme For Nazi May Day Celebrations

BERLIN, April 29.

May Day celebrations will be held on an unprecedented scale in Germany. Festivities will begin today and have a climax on Monday when Herr Hitler will address thousands in the big square in the evening in front of the former Imperial Castle.—Reuter.

FATE OF EUROPE HANGS ON DANZIG!

BERLIN: April 28.

While the Press welcomes Herr Hitler's speech enthusiastically, foreign political circles are frankly pessimistic. One diplomat told "Reuter", it is not the question whether there will be war, but when "the speech is widely interpreted as meaning that the Fuehrer is determined to settle the Danzig question in his own way, although he knows the fate of Europe probably hangs on the way he settles it.

Many are comparing the procedure against Poland with that against Czechoslovakia. If the two are parallel, it is thought the next move will be far wider and more energetic demands to Warsaw.—Reuter.

Sir Frederick Leith Ross For Athens

LONDON (via Rugby): April 28.

Sir Frederick Leith Ross, who is in charge of the Anglo-Roumanian trade negotiations now proceeding in Bucharest, where there is a strong belief that talks which are taking place in an atmosphere of qualified optimism will yield useful results will, on their conclusion visit Greece for an equally important task in Athens.—B.O.W.

HITLER'S SPEECH BEGS THE QUESTION

Attempt To Isolate Poland From Rest Of The World

DANGEROUS MOVE TO CONCILIATE ENGLAND AT COST OF SMALLER NATIONALITIES

LONDON, April 29.

HERR Hitler's speech is regarded by newspapers generally as leaving the situation much as before though some commentators find his references to Poland ominous.

"THE TIMES" says: Perhaps the key sentence of the speech is Herr Hitler's assertion that he has taken no step which has violated the rights of others. With that audacious statement he begs every question of the hour. If Germany really intended co-operation it will be much to the advantage of other countries to go more than half the way to meet her. So too with colonies.

In a peaceful and progressive world all things would be possible, and Britain for one would be found not unready to share with all other countries upon reciprocal terms any peculiar advantage that may accrue to her as a colonial power, but in the midst of a jungle no such thing is or will be possible.

Seething With Bitterness

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" says: The speech leaves the international situation exactly where it was before. It is wholly silent on the real intentions of the Fuehrer. All it did was to confirm the suspicion that his mind continues to seethe with bitter discontents.

Ominous Reference To Poland

THE "DAILY HERALD" says: The speech suggests two things. Firstly, Herr Hitler has been given cause to pause by the measures already taken and by the attitude of President Roosevelt.

Secondly, he has faced the necessity of trying to convince his own people that if a war comes he will be innocent of war guilt—and that may be a task taking some time.

Yet even this impression must be tempered with extreme caution in view of the highly ominous reference to Poland which time may prove to be the most significant part of the whole speech.

Driving A Wedge

THE "NEWS CHRONICLE" says: The general impression left by the speech is that of an extremely subtle attempt to conciliate Britain while threatening Poland and thus drive a wedge between the two.

Herr Hitler is adopting towards Poland the same attitude as he took towards Czechoslovakia. He is endeavouring to isolate her from the rest of the world so that he can wreak his will by massing his superior strength.

Press On With Defence Plans

THE "NEWS CHRONICLE" finds significance in the fact that Herr Hitler made no reference to the British introduction of conscription or Franco-British talks with Russia and says that undoubtedly the recent British initiatives and President Roosevelt's message induced him to adopt a different tone. The lesson is to press on with the work thus begun.

THE "DAILY EXPRESS" says: Herr Hitler opens the door to negotiation.

Can We Trust Hitler

THE "DAILY MAIL" says: The speech leaves the world more hopeful of peace than it was earlier in the week. Official British opinion (says the "Mail") regards the speech as moderate but the question still remains, can we trust Herr Hitler? Events will show whether his latest approaches are based upon a genuine desire for peace

ONLY ABOUT AN INCH

HYDE PARK, (New York) April 29.

It is unofficially understood, says the "New York Daily News" that President Roosevelt thinks that the Fuehrer's speech "has left the door open about an inch" as far as peace in Europe is concerned.

The President declined to comment on the speech when questioned by reporters last night.—Reuter.

IN LITHUANIA

HERR HITLER'S SPEECH HAS BROUGHT NO ALLEVIATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE OPINION OF THE LITHUANIANS. THIS IS DUE TO THE FEELING THAT FURTHER GERMAN-POLISH TENSION MAY BRING COMPLICATIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

IN HUNGARY

The first reaction to the speech in Hungarian papers is of relief. **EVENTS WILL DEVELOP WITH GREATER SPEED**

"Events will now develop on new lines and with greater speed," is one of the first comments appearing in conservative newspaper "Mir" in Bulgaria.

IN YUGOSLAVIA

Official circles express satisfaction that Herr Hitler referred to Yugoslavia as a friendly nation and they declare that the Roosevelt-Hitler controversy is not their affair

Herr Hitler's arrogant tone in referring to President Roosevelt's overtures has left an unpleasant impression on the public.

IN CANADA

The speech had a mixed reception from Canadians. As a typical remark the "Toronto Star" says: "Everybody can see in it what he wants to find". The paper adds that the speech was "Altogether more moderate than expected."

IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African press regards the speech as a complete rejection of President Roosevelt's peace overtures and obviously intended for home consumption.

IN SHANGHAI

In Shanghai, the speech gave rise to an impression of vague relife since it contained nothing which could be regarded as making the situation irreparably worse

IN HOLLAND

Political circles in Holland consider the speech as likely to have not an unfavourable influence on the European situation. It is thought to mean that Herr Hitler at all events wishes to avoid war with Britain.—Reuter.

WINSTON'S WARNING

Urges Vigilance And Preparation Against Hitler

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Winston Churchill, broadcasting to America at midnight on Herr Hitler's speech, said its character and quality showed a certain improvement on any that Herr Hitler has made before. This improvement doubtless is largely due to President Roosevelt's action. It is also due to the revival in Europe of a system of mutual aid against aggression and the active formation of a peace bloc of nations.

Stripped of its verbiage the speech revealed a wish to isolate Poland and denunciation of the Non-Aggression Pact must be regarded as the most serious feature of the speech and as a new cause for anxiety. For all these reasons it is of the highest consequence that there should be no slackening of vigilance and preparation of the European peace-seeking powers and no diminution of influence which the United States is exercising for the common good.

In Safe Keeping Of Hitler

Huge Stock Of Ammunition In Czechoslovakia Seized

LONDON, April 29.

The catalogue of military material seized in Czechoslovakia and "placed in safekeeping" enumerated by Herr Hitler in the course of his speech included 1582 aeroplanes, 500 anti-aircraft guns, 2175 guns, 785 mine-throwers, 469 tanks, 43876 machineguns, a million rifles, thousand million rounds of infantry ammunition, over three million shells and vast quantities of special motor vehicles.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILLING TO GIVE GUARANTEE TO GERMANY

LONDON, April 29.

According to diplomatic correspondents of newspapers, in view of Germany's complaint of encirclement the British Government is prepared to join with others in guaranteeing Germany against aggression.—Reuter.

French School Director In Rome Expelled

ROME, April 28.

M. Pierre Monterrat, Director of the French school at Rome, has been expelled from the country. No reason has been given.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 11, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 9, 1358
Parsi: Avan 27, 1308
Hightide: 9-25; 21-34
Lowtide: 3-13; 15-26
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

Literacy Campaign: Procession starting from Esplanade Maidan 5 p.m.: Public meeting at Chowpatty 6-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar will preside.

Monday, May 1.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FILM JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

The Conference of the Indian Film Journalists will be held at the pandal of the Conference on Church Gate Reclamation grounds at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samual Street.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Sunday), commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. J. D. Jaokar.

JAIN KANYA SHALA

The annual gathering of Shree Cutchi Visha (D) Path Shala and Purbai Jain Kanyashala will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. The Hon. M. M. Pakwasa will preside.

BOMBAY HINDU SABHA

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association.

MAZDAZNAN DEVOTION SERVICE

A devotional service will be conducted by the European Mazdaznan and Parsi friends to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Taj Mahal Hotel. It being Zoroaster's Disa Death Anniversary special sermons will be given suitable to the occasion.

SHARDA VIJAYA KANNADA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The annual school day celebration of the Shree Sharda Vijaya Kannada Free Night School will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at Harkisandas Building, Gamdevi Road when Dr. V. M. Kaikini will be the Chief Guest, the programme includes a short play in Kanarese by the pupils of the school.

KORAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kurnic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings to-day (Sunday), in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) all Muslims are cordially invited.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA

The annual social gathering of the Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Vidyalaya Hall, Gokhale Building, opposite Majestic Cinema Bombay.

Programme:—9 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. Vocal and Instrumental Music and Dance

9 to 11 p.m. Vocal Music by Mr. G. A. Jasdanwala.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

The inauguration function of the Matunga Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal has been arranged to take place to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at Napoo Hall Matunga, G.I.P. when Smt. Jaishribehn Raiji will preside. An interesting programme will follow the function, comprising of speeches suited to the occasion Garba and some entertaining dances.

MARATHA ELOCUTION SABHA.

At a meeting of The Maratha Vaktrutotejek Mandal held under the Presidentship of Mr. A. N. Pawar. Mr. R. L. Belose, speaking on the life of Shivji demanded that the Government of Bombay should be requested to declare the Birth Day of Shivaji a public Holiday. He also wished that "Shivraj Shaka" should be used instead of the Shalivahan Shaka, in social and personal correspondence.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Dramatic School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Turf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Hold that Co-ed" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
PATHE—"The Great Waltz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"St. Louis Blues" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m
DIAMOND—"City of Silence" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Yes, My Darling Daughter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
BHARAT-MATA—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.

SILVER JUBILEE OF FATHER DIAS.

The Silver Jubilee celebration of Rev. Father J. J. Dias will be celebrated by the clergy, Wardens and Parishioners of N. S. da Salvancao Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. when the Solemn High Mass will be performed and at 6-30 p.m. in the evening an address will be presented to him at the Da Silva High School, Dadar.

HAYES CUP (WOMEN'S) HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Final of the Hayes Cup Hockey Tournament will be played to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel. The competing teams are Bombay City "A" vs. Procter Ladies Hockey Club.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A. (wife of the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member to the Government of Bombay) has kindly consented to preside and distribute the trophies.

ZOROASTER'S DISA CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Rahnuma-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha and Gatha Society Zarothushtra's Fusli Disa Celebration will be observed to-day (Sunday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall (Apollo Street, Museum East) at 4-30 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 5-30 p.m. lectures will be delivered by some of the Ex-students of the M. F. Cama Athornen Institute. The M. F Cama Athornen Institute Ex-students Union will be inaugurated under the Presidentship of Mr. Sorab J Bulsara.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

An annual general meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Master Tutorial School when the following business will be transacted:—

1. To adopt the Annual Report of the Managing Committee covering all the activities of the Union. The original Report of the other Committee shall be appended to the above Report.
2. To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet.
3. To appoint Scrutineers.
4. To elect the Managing Committee and office-bearers for the ensuing year.
5. To elect the Library Committee if any.
6. To appoint Hon'ry Certified Auditors for the next year to audit the accounts of all departments of the Union, and fix their remuneration.

FLAG SALUTATION AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House when Smt. Jayashriben Raiji will unfurl the National Flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8-00 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajajwadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

A general meeting of the Congress members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaiwadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz to adopt the report of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee for the year 1938 and Accounts for 1934 to 1938.

All members are requested to be present.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "B" WARD.

Under the auspices of "B" Ward District Congress Committee there will be a monthly flag Salutation near office of "B" Ward District Congress Committee (299, Dongri Street), to-day (Sunday) morning at 8-0 a.m. Sjt. Dr. Jethalal Vora will unfurl the flag.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Psychism and Spirituality" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the above Samaj will be held at the Samaj Premises, Miranda Building, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) the 30th April 1939 at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION.

Half-Yearly General meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at K. V. F. N. School, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. M. Thimmappa will preside.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN. WORKERS' RALLY.

A big workers' rally will be held at Fergusson Road Maidan to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Messrs. Bakhale, Joglekar, Dange, Nimbkar Silam, Prof. Rao, Miss G. Gokhale and others will address the meeting.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Byculla District Congress Committee informs that the election of the members of the District Council has been postponed Sine Die in view of the likely compromise.

The monthly flag salutation will be held at Kamathipura 5th Lane to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S BOVI ASSOCIATION

The opening ceremony of two classes i.e. 1st and 4th for the young men of Bovi community, who are unable to attend the night school, will be held to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the above Sabha at Mody Street at 10 a.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. M. Uchil.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION.

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. P. S. Mandana will move "That the Prohibition Campaign is an Election Stunt" and Mr. K. P. Muddappa will lead the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside

ARYA SATSANG.

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhya, Prarthana and Bhajan Pt. Brahmanand will give a discourse on 3rd Chap. of Satyarth Prakash.

On the same day and date at 6 p.m., an open air meeting will be held at Chawpaty Sea Sands under the Kesari Om flag. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on Idol worship.

SHIWAJI FAIR AT BADLAPUR.

In the village Badlapur the Shiwaji Fair for three days took place under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Vartak, President of the Thana District Local Board, Mr. Vartak was accompanied by Mr. G. K. Phadke, M.L.A. and Mr. N. D. Deodhekar, M.L.C. Dr. B. G. Oak, the president of the Shiwaji Mandal received the guests. Mr. Vartak spoke on Prohibition. Dr. Oak moved a resolution requesting the Government to grant the place on Shiwaji Patangad for a permanent memorial. Mr. Kanji Kerson Sheth of Kalyan has donated Rs. 101 for the permanent memorial. About 8,000 farmers attended the function. The 'Usana Nawara', was staged by amateurs and Wrestling, Bullock races, mimicry figured in the programme.

ROSHANARA BEGUM TO SING AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

In Aid Of Abdul Karim Khan Memorial

To-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. there will be a grand recital of music and dance at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Roshanara Begum will sing to-night. So, will the well-known Dashrath Bhuwa, the late Master Musician's most typical pupil. Kumar Gandharva, the little musical freak, will sing some songs, and the master-player on the tabla Shamsuddin, will give us an idea as to how musical the tabla can be even when played as a separate instrument individually and not merely as an accompaniment.

Among the amateurs we are glad to be able to announce musical items by the Southern Indian musician, already well-known as a Radio artiste, Mrs. Lalita Venkatraman and dance by Rama Nadkarni Sundarbai Tanse.

Dance items there will be also. Pandit Sunder Prasad will do a masterly kathak performance, and the Puviah Sisters too have kindly consented to contribute items.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY WORKERS

First-Aid Demonstration

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel sub centre, a gathering was held at the Railway Maternity Home, Bandra, last week under the presidentship of Dr. S. S. Banker, Ag. Chief Medical Officer and Hon. General Secretary of the Railway Ambulance Centre

The First Aiders coached by the lacturer Mr. S. M. Savant who had recently passed the Examination gave a good demonstration of the parctical help that they were made capable of rendering by means of a dialogue and demonstrations. Firstly, they gave demonstrations on bandages, different methods of carrying patients, artificial respiration.

Next a little dialogue was enacted wherein workmen lost all money by taking to drink and other evils, and now as a consequence how the Pathan and Marwari money lenders harassed them.

The item of rendering First Aid to an injured workman was promptly done.

All the items showed the skill of the recently trained First Aiders and were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the audience.

After the demonstration, Mr. S. M. Savant, gave a history of the first aid class held for the Parel Workshop men in vernacular.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Film songs 8-30 Gokul Ke Girdhari 8-45 Pritam Ki yad 12-30 p. m Radio Orchestra 12-35 D R Nimbargi 12-50 Prem Pukar 1-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar 1-30 Music 3-30 All Children's hour by Bombay Khan 5-35 to 6-45 Commentary Nadkarni football finals by Talyarkhan. 7-0 Variety 7-20 recitations from Marathi poems by Master Mohan 7-30 Jaltarang solo 7-35 Sardarbai Karadgekar 7-55 Alla Rakha 8-5 Three film songs 8-15 D R Nimbargi 8-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar 8-50 Taron Bhari Rat 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 The week in sport by Talyarkhan 9-30 News in English Science: A talk by Dr. S L Ghosh (Relayed from Lahore) 10-5 Jascha Heifetz: Arpad Sandor 11-0 Epilogue.

The Kick—The Kick—The Kick
The Kick—The Kick—The Kick
The Kick—The Kick—The Kick
The Kick—The Kick—The Kick

A blind man gets the first prize of the Derby Sweep Stake.

Rs. 4 LACS!

But it is only a

'KICK'

of Fate and how?

Watch this column carefully....!

Next Saturday

WEST-END TALKIES

The Kick—The Kick—The Kick
The Kick—The Kick—The Kick
The Kick—The Kick—The Kick
The Kick—The Kick—The Kick

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. to 9-0 as in Bombay 1 8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1 7-0 to 10-5 as in Bombay 1 10-5 Sawai Gandharv. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-0 a. m. Sukal Bilawal on the Sitar 7-35 Lakshman Pershad 7-50 Shamshadbai 8-5 Radio Orchestra 8-10 Mohammad Shafi 8-25 at a Mohd. (Cornet.) 8-45 for young Listeners.

1-30 p m. Glare of geets 2-0 Hamd-O-Sana 6-0 Radio Orchestra 6-10 Mohammad Shafi 6-30 Shamshadbai 6-50 Jivan, Clarionet (Phari) 6-55 R. D. Joshi 7-15 for Villagers 8-0 Next week's programmes 8-10 Masum Mahabbat 8-25 Shamshadbai 9-50 Book review by Dr. S. L. Ghose, (Lahore relay) 10-5 Sans Souchi.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

7-0 to 9-30 a. m. & 1-30 p. m. Orchestral Concert

60.4 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 Marwari Aur Sindhi Geet 7-35 Pahari geet 8-0 to 8-25 as in Delhi 1 8-25 Mohammad Shafi 8-40 Ghulam Sabiri 8-45 Lakshman Pershad 9-0 Shamshadbai 9-15 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1 9-50 Gat tora on the Tabla 9-55 from geet to Khayal

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-0 to 9-30 a. m. & 1-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 as in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p. m. Khabare Atare 8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. Radhika Mohon Maitra 8-45 Binapani Mukherjee II 9-0 Radhika Mohon Maitra 9-15 Binapani Mukherjee II 9-30 Pratap Ch. Brahmachari 9-45 Khagendranath Chakravarthi 10-5 Music Lesson 10-45 Stage and screen 11-5 Morning music

6-0 p. m. York Minister bells 6-6 Church Service 7-20 Sushila Sen of Manipur 7-40 Gokul Nag 7-55 Uma Mittra 8-15 Gokul Nag 9-0 In studio to-night 10-0 Sonata in G Major Op. 96: Beethoven

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a. m.to 12-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-0 As in Calcutta 1 9-0 Variety

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. K. Raghavan Vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 A. Vinayaka Mudaliar Vocal 6-45 A I R Artist: Jalatarangam 7-0 Amba 7-20 A. Vinayaka Mudaliar Vocal 7-35 Carnatic Orchestra 7-45 Seeta Samyoga 9-20 World events 9-35 V. Govindaswamy Naigker: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 Sunday Evening Concert.

To-Day First Night

OF JOY FOR YOU & YOURS!

FIRST of its kind in India

Indian Film Industry

SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION

opened by the

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

LOCATION: MARINE DRIVE,

ADMISSION: ANNAS **4** ONLY per head

DAILY: 5 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

1. DEMONSTRATION: How TALKING PICTURES ARE ACTUALLY produced.

2. AUTOGRAPH: Your favourite SCREEN-STARS will favour you with their autographed pictures.

3. Special RADIO Programmes.

4. "BRINDABAN" The Pleasure-Garden for choice Refreshments, Drinks, MUSIC and DANCES.

PLUS

The Usual Exhibition—Amusements

N.B.—Free of Charge: Special arrangement of CRECHE for your babies whilst you be enjoying the exhibition.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Lal Muhammad 6-20 M. Singh of Nurpur Bedi 6-40 Tamancha Jan 7-0 For countryside 7-45 Revaluations 8-0 Lal Muhammad 8-15 M. Singh 8-25 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda 8-30 Karobar 8-45 Lal Muhammad 8-55 Tamancha Jan 9-50 Science by Dr. S. L. Ghosh 10-5 Tamancha Jan 10-25 Sardar Husain 10-30 Lal Muhammad 10-50 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Lucknow Radio Artists 6-10 Qamar Ahmad 6-25 What is Upaj? 6-35 Bhakti Geet 6-40 Kumari Venu Ranade 7-0 Khurshidbai 7-25 Qamar Ahmad 7-45 R. K. Patwardhan of Allahabad 8-0 For women 8-30 Kumari Venu Ranade 8-50 Khurshidbai 9-50 Science by Dr. S L Ghosh (Relayed from Lahore) 10-5 Qamar Ahmad 10-15 R. K. Patwardhan of Allahabad 10-30 Khurshidbai

Literacy Meeting At Worli

A meeting was held under the auspicies of the Literacy Campaign Committee at Worli on Friday evening at which a large number of workers of the locality attended. Mr. N. M Joshi presided:

Mr. Joshi pointed out to the audience the importance given to literacy in all countries and said that literacy was essential to achieve economic, political and social progress. It was also essential for the proper functioning of democracy.

He hoped that the Literacy campaign of the city would spread to the entire province, and illitracy would be wiped out with the help of volunteer organisations and Government co-operation.

Other speakers included, Messrs. Pradhan, Dande and Devurkhkar

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Cards on table 7-45 Behold the judge 8-35 Leslie Bridgewater. Harp Quintet 8-55 Religious Service 9-30 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter 9-50 Sports talk 10-0 Reginald King.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday & Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6 30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6 30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1 55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

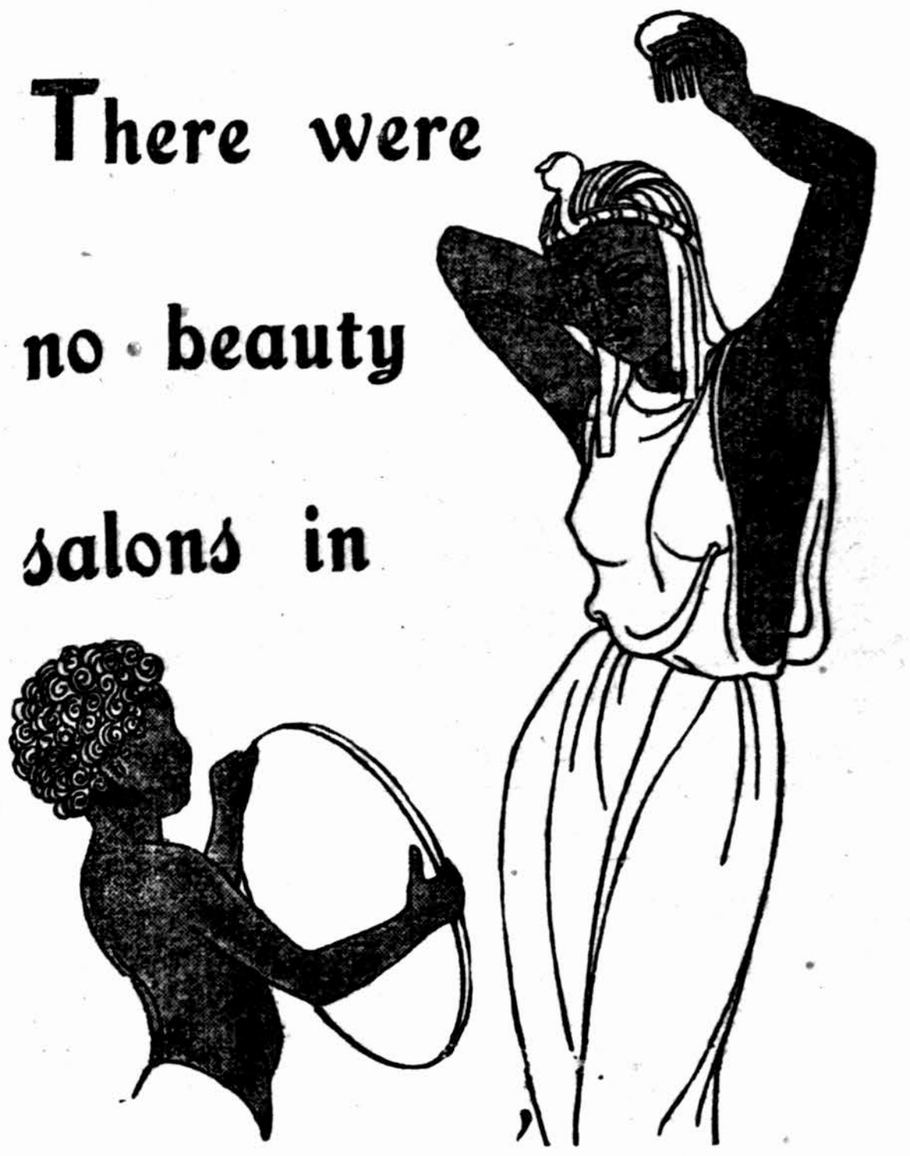
POONA, April 29.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	101	63	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	109	80	—	—	—0.2
Akola	109	80	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	107	76	—	—	—
Ajmer	97	65	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	103	76	—	0.7	+0.4
Ambala	96	62	—	0.4	—0.2
Allahabad	105	73	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	105	73	—	—	—0.2
Bareilly	100	68	—	—	—0.3
BOMBAY	89	79	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	90	72	—	6.1	+4.9
Bhopal	103	71	—	—	—
Baroda	109	71	—	—	—
Belgaum	96	69	—	0.4	—1.1
Bahawalpore	99	64	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	105	76	—	0.5	—0.2
Bellary	103	81	—	1.3	+0.6
Bhavnagar	110	78	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong	91	78	—	3.9	—1.1
Calcutta	106	81	—	1.6	—0.2
Cuttack	109	80	—	0.2	—0.9
Cawnpore	105	73	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	92	81	—	6.9	+3.7
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	100	80	—	0.5	—0.1
Cochin	88	81	—	10.5	+6.0
Dehra Dun	92	64	—	0.3	—0.4
Delhi	98	65	—	—	—0.4
Dehra I. Khan	95	64	—	0.6	—0.2
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	107	68	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—0.4
Fort Sandeman	85	56	—	1.0	—0.1
Gorakhpur	104	73	—	0.1	—0.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	105	85	—	0.9	—0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	106	71	—	—	—
Indore	102	69	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	103	76	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	105	65	—	—	—0.2
Jacobabad	103	65	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	98	65	—	—	—0.2
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	67	57	—	5.7	+1.7
Khandwa	109	74	—	—	—0.1
Lucknow	103	69	—	—	—0.3
Ludhiana	95	64	—	0.4	—0.4
Lahore	93	65	—	0.1	—0.4
Lyallpur	95	70	—	—	—0.6
Multan	97	62	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	92	72	—	2.1	—0.2
Madras	94	82	—	5.2	+4.7
Marmagoa	88	80	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	108	78	—	—	—0.1
Mussoorie	72	52	—	0.5	—0.6
Mahableshwar	87	69	—	0.7	—0.6
Murree	66	51	—	2.9	—1.3
Mount Abu	87	70	—	—	—0.1
Masulipatam	99	80	—	0.1	—0.5
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	91	83	—	5.0	+3.8
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.4
Mercara	82	60	—	1.4	—1.3
Nagpur	109	72	—	0.3	—0.3
Ootacamund	71	53	—	3.2	+0.7
Patna	105	74	—2	0.1	—0.2
Peshwar	87	57	—	0.7	—1.1
Poona	104	75	—	0.1	—0.4
Pachmarhi	95	55	—	—	—0.3
Fort Blair	90	75	0.3	2.8	+0.9
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	101	74	—	0.5	—0.4
Rawalpindi	87	60	—	1.6	—0.3
Rangoon	94	79	—	3.2	+1.8
Ratnagiri	87	79	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	105	72	—	—	—
Sialkot	93	68	—	0.9	—
Srinagar	61	44	—	2.6	—1.1
Sholapur	107	81	—	0.4	—
Shillong	84	63	—	—	—5.1
Simla	66	52	—	1.4	—0.5
Surat	106	76	—	—	—
Salem	98	78	—	5.7	+4.0
Trichinopoly	98	79	—	5.6	+4.1
Trivandrum	87	78	—	6.7	+2.5
Vizagapatam	91	81	—	—	—0.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

There were no beauty salons in



Cleopatra's days!

But rich, pure, emollient Vegetable Oils have been Nature's heritage ever since the Garden of Eden was created. To these the Beauty that swayed an Empire owed its enchanting spell.

Genuine, unadulterated Oriental oils and costly ingredients, together with choicest perfumes, are scientifically blended in

Godrej CHAVI BRAND

VEGETABLE TOILET SOAPS

Free from animal fats, they are 100% pure. Their luxuriant lather thoroughly cleanses the pores and gives a velvety texture to the most sensitive skin, thanks to their cosmetic and antiseptic properties—the secret of Cleopatra's alluring charms.

— Try a cake to-day — — A GODREJ Product —

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD, DeLisle Road., BOMBAY.

POONA WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, April 29.

A western disturbance is affecting the Northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been local in Assam while a few falls are reported from Northwest Frontier Province. Temperatures are appreciably above normal in Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dibrugarh Silchar half; Fort Blair, Sibsagar, Cheerapunji and Drosh quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.015 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.9 degrees 0.4 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.1 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Jawaharlal's Advice To Mysore Congressmen

HUBLI, April 29.

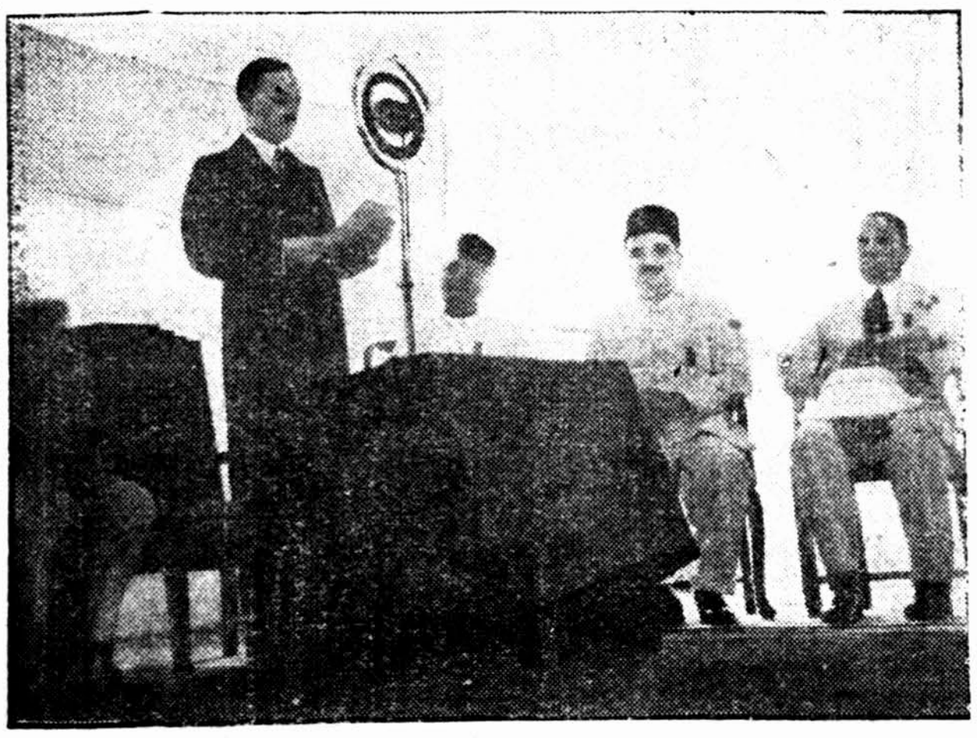
In reply to a letter written by Mr. S. Vasudeo Rao, Chitaldrug, seeking advise regarding the cancellation of dual membership and the advisability of strengthening "Mysore Congress", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says that he would personally suggest the continuation of the Mysore Congress as a part of Indian National Congress. He adds that he does not know how things will fashion out in the future, but it is obvious that the National Congress will take more and more interest in the States.—A. P.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-4-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



Sir Roger Lumley addressing the gathering when he declared open the Indian Motion Picture Silver Jubilee Exhibition, on Friday.

His Excellency being introduced to the Executive Committee Members on his arrival to perform the opening ceremony.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE EXAM RESULTS

The following are the names of the successful candidates of different Ayurvedic Institutions, who appeared in the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Examinations, conducted by the Dr. Popat University of Ayurved, during March, 1939:-

Bhishagwar

Champaklal Chhaganlal Vimawala, Kathod.

III G. P. A. C. Bhishagwar

Bhimbhai Naranji Naik and Manilal Panachand Shah.

(In Arogya Shastra and Nyaya Vaidyaka only)

Manilal Nathajibhai Nagarsheth.

II G. P. A. C. Bhishagwar

Hiralal Gulabdas Vaidya and Balkrishna Jivanrai Sejwadwala.

(In Rasayan Shastra and Vanaspati Shastra only)

Hasvadanlal Mulshanker Bhatt, Harikrishna Mulshanker Dixit, and Balkrishna Vishnuram Vaidya.

(In Aushadhi Gunadosh and Vanaspati Shastra only)

Ranchhodji Raghunath Naik.

I G. P. A. C. Bhishagwar

Somnath Nandshanker Bhatt, Ranchhodji Raghunath Naik, Keshavlal Manishanker Pandya, Indukumar Kapilram Smart, Navinchandra Tulsidar Sonwadiwalla, Parmanand Maganlal Vaidya and Thakorlal Chhotalal Vaidy.

(In Sharir and Upakarana only)

Ramanlal Harikrishna Bhatt, Priyavadan Surajram Pathak and Ganapatishankar Nathushankar Vaidya.

(In Sharir only)

Hiralal Gulabdas Vaidya.

(In Upakarana only)

Jitendra Dahyabhai Trivedi.

Mr. Bhagatji Chhotalal Vanmalidas and Mr. Navasariwala Mahomedally E. are suspended from this and next examinations for breach of discipline.

Next Examination will be held on 17th August, 1939.

Unemployed In U. P.

LUCKNOW, April 28.

At the sixth meeting of the Board appointed by Government to make grants for assisting educated unemployed youngmen in starting industrial undertakings, sanctioned Rs. 8,535 for fifteen grantees.—A.P.

Family of the late Premier Lyons of Australia Mr. and Mrs. Lyons head the picture from left.

Bharucha Explains His Attitude

No Interest In Liquor Trade And Has No Private Property

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, writes:—

There are some interested parties, who pose various questions, publicly and privately, obviously with a view to misrepresent this writer, and to mar his public work. And hence these are briefly recorded and answered below:—

(1) Have you ever taken liquor or toddy in your life? Not for the last thirty-five years.

(2) Have you ever been interested in liquor or toddy trade at any time? No, please.

(3) Have you ever had any financial interest or relations with any dealer in liquor or toddy? No, Sir.

(4) Are you against Prohibition? No. How can a total abstainer for thirty-five years be against Prohibition?

(5) Then, why don't you support the present policy of Total and Immediate Prohibition in Bombay? As stated above I am not opposing that policy. But I cannot support it,

(a) when I see before my eyes, all over Bombay, the pernicious Sutta Khel going on a galore!

(b) Race betting given a free hand!

(c) Rank speculation allowed in all Markets!

(d) When these vices, which are more widespread, and hence more ruinous than the Drink evil in Bombay are left untouched; when Prohibition alone is singled out; when Madras is to have only twenty per cent. prohibition, and Bombay is to have cent per cent immediate prohibition, I see nothing but a definite discrimination against Parsis, who are principally interested in the trade, I am sorry to say.

(6) If Government is out for real Shuddhi-Purification and Equity, let them put a stop to all the aforesaid vices; and I shall gladly support them.

(7) Do you own, or are interested in, any land or property in Bombay or outside? No, please.

(8) Then, why do you oppose this new Tax on Property? I oppose it, as I notice in it another measure of Discrimination against Parsis. I shall gladly support any equitable taxation on all classes of Capitalists in Bombay as elsewhere. But here, only the property-owners are singled out. And considering the fact, that fifty-five per cent of the total population of Parsis in the world stay in Bombay; and have likewise the bulk of their interest in properties in Bombay, the proposed property tax is definitely discriminating against Parsis.

Self-Preservation

Let my countrymen realize this cardinal fact—that self-preservation is the law of Nature; and this is moving the whole Parsi community to concert measures to oppose this obvious annihilation. They see, that their old (unfortunate) trade is going. The authorities give them no assurance, that if Prohibition fails, the claims of the present licencees would be first considered. So they lose their old trade; and on top of that, they are to be saddled with double property tax, which they say, will prove ruinous to them. Can they take it lying down? No, they can't and they won't; for self-preservation is the law of nature.

Ready To Support Government

The undersigned is ready to support the Government, if they legislate for the simultaneous abolition of the aforesaid vices; and impose an equitable tax on all classes of Capitalists—without discrimination.

KNIGHTHOOD REFUSED BY CAMERAMAN!

Italian Born American Declines Honour

(From Our Hollywood Correspondent.)

Gaetano Gaudio, Italianborn citizen of the United States, has declined to accept an honor from Victor Emmanuel III, who was once his king.

Gaudio, notified recently that he had been nominated by the King as a Knight of the Crown of Italy for his contributions to the art of motion picture photography, decided to turn down the honor and recognition for his work because it came from a foreign country, although the country was once his home-land.

"The honor is one which can be bestowed only by King Victor Emmanuel," Gaudio explained. "It has nothing to do with the present form of Government in Italy. Nevertheless, I do not feel that it is right for me, now an American, to accept a foreign order.

"I have notified the Italian consul in Los Angeles of my decision to forego the honor and I have told him I do not mean anything disrespectful to King Victor Emmanuel. It is simply a personal feeling I have about those things."

Gaudio, who is the motion picture industry's oldest cameraman, with more than 1000 feature pictures to his credit, won the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award in 1936 for his photography of "Anthony Adverse." Other films on which he has been chief cinematographer recently have been "The Story of Louis Pasteur", "The Life of Emile Zola." "The Adventures of Robin Hood." "The Sisters," "Dawn Patrol" and the recently completed "Juarez."

"BROADWAY MELODY OF 1940"

Fred Astaire And Eleanor Powell To Be Starred

News has reached Bombay that the Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios have started production if "Broadway Melody of 1940" starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell, reputed to be King and Queen of Jap-Dance.

116-Year Old Man Aids Film Making

Hollywood—a 116-year-old technical adviser helped to make "Juarez", Paul Muni-Bette Davis co-starring picture, authentic.

The expert's age is authenticated by birth and military records of Mexico. His name is Luis Flores Lopez. His residence is in a militarybarrack in Calle del Brazil, Mexico City, where he is supported by a government pension.

Lopez, as a man in his early 40's fought for the Mexican cause under Porfirio Diaz during the time Maximilian ruled as Mexico's puppet emperor from 1864 to 1867. From this experience he was able to give valuable suggestions to William Dieterle, director of "Juarez," when Dieterle, Muni and the two producers of the epic picture visited Mexico before the start of production.

Lopez recalls with justifiable pride one thing he did in battle which Dieterle will duplicate in the battle scenes of the production. Because the great majority of Mexico's fighting men during those years were unarmed, they fought with strange weapons. Lopez, a cowboy, used, of all things his lariat!

A NEW HOLLYWOOD IS BORN

Well-known Producer Says Drama Is Controversy

By WALTER WANGER,

Producer Of "Algieres" And "Blockade"

A new Hollywood is appearing on the horizon.

A new Hollywood created by the joint efforts of a large group of serious-minded, creative men in the studios, anxious to assume the full responsibilities of their position—and fair-minded, qualified motion picture critics.

I am not presenting my personal views in this statement, but rather those of many persons. As the importance of pictures has increased the critics have not only kept pace, but frequently gone ahead to lead the way.

The nickelodeon days are over. The motion picture occupies a new estate.

ESCAPIST FILMS THRIVE

We concede that our industry has been built on the escapist film. The industry grew up in an age influenced by the ideas of the 19th century. This was a comparatively stable period dominated by the American dream—success, money, the girl, happiness without end.

For its first quarter century, the industry flourished by retailing to the world this American dream in all its story-telling phases. It was almost impossible for pictures to fail. They profitably used this lush era to master the technique of the new medium to an incredibly high degree. The public was pleased and so was Hollywood. It seemed a golden age that would go on for ever. There was seemingly no responsibility for Hollywood beyond turning out this brand of entertainment and making money.

To relieve the individual producers of even the slightest trace of responsibility, the Hays Code was set up—a code of production that was geared to that secure and stable world.

OLD DREAMS INSUFFICIENT

But slowly this world was disintegrating. For a long time Hollywood ignored the fact. Nevertheless the stability of old world was going down in chaos and a new world faced us—a modern world in which the preservation of human life and liberty has become the problem of everyone. The old American dream was no longer sufficient. Yet the production code, created to avoid responsibility, was still maintained as if nothing had happened.

Under this code it was—and is—almost impossible to face and deal with the modern world. Hollywood found itself controlling the greatest medium of expression the world has known, and yet it was unable to face the responsibility that power carried with it, simply because it was chained to the past by its production code, its traditions, its habits of thinking.

We had the only industry that based its future entirely on its past performance. (A man walking backwards and looking at his own tracks in order to see where he is going, instead of facing the horizon ahead to find out where he wants and should go).

The industry, no doubt, felt uneasy about this. To justify itself it formulated the theory of pure entertainment. Entertainment was the sole duty of films, and that was that.

ENTERTAINMENT PRIME FACTOR

I certainly have no quarrel with pictures designed for pure entertainment. They are the backbone of the industry. The most profitable function of the industry is to entertain. There is a great deal to be said for a production code.

The production code functions very well in the case of escapist pictures, for which it was designed. But when it comes to the occasional picture which attempts to deal with actuality—with the problems that afflict our modern world—all is confusion. And it can become, and has become, only too frequently an evil, making impossible the honest handling of important truths and ideas; in effect keeping every film in the escapist class willy-nilly.

Democracy depends upon the easy and prompt dissemination of ideas and opinions. The motion picture is potentially one of the greatest weapons for the safeguarding of democracy. But if it is hobbled and haltered—if it cannot speak truthfully and freely where great issues are involved—then it can be a weapon turned against democracy. Democracies, unwisely fearing the power of the medium, have not allowed it to speak for democratic principles, whereas the Totalitarian States, more shrewdly realizing the power of the films, have used them to the nth degree to spread their doctrines.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

What we, who believe in our democracy, would like to do is to make films that would counteract these totalitarian ideologies, and make our more effective by using the truth that is on our side. I do not call this propaganda. I call this a necessary patriotic service.

These are responsibilities we have come to recognize for ourselves in Hollywood. Editors show by their writings they are also aware of them. Not only do we accept our responsibility in ordinary productions, but we must also do our part increasingly to develop the use of the film in education, science and government.

Great foundations and social institutions are already engaged in this field and our collaboration with them is a matter of growing importance.

We have a large group of able, talented people in the industry today, who are eager to take their full share of these new responsibilities. They are bitterly criticized by the old order, by the traditionalists, by people in high places who, unlike the public, are afraid of ideas. This group is attacked by various publications and outside elements, simply for being good citizens as well as artists, writers, directors, producers, technicians.

I think no single fact is more promising for the future of the motion picture than the emergence of these first-class citizens who are no longer vagrant, strolling players, but freemen in a democracy, conscious of their social duties—and anyone who snipes at them for taking their citizenship seriously invades the basic rights of the American individual in a viciously un-American way.

BEYOND GLAMOUR

These are the facts about the new Hollywood which the too many do not take into account. I'm certainly not against glamour. I like it. I did my bit for glamour last season with Hedy Lamarr's first American appearance. But Hollywood must turn beyond glamour to-day.

We are not afraid to make real sacrifices. We do not want money out of Germany or Italy. In order to keep those markets we have had to distort our productions to conform with their tribal taboos. Now that we have withdrawn from those markets, we have automatically freed ourselves from the narrowest censorship with which we had to deal. The result is that we can expand the screen and more than make up our losses by the increased revenues of a more vital product in the home market.

DRAMA IS CONTROVERSY

One trade paper editor denounced Hollywood efforts to make pictures dealing with world problems by accusing us of "turning the motion picture theatre into a house of controversy." Yet the motion picture is a dramatic medium and what is the essence of drama if it isn't controversy?

The most elementary drama, a prize fight, is a controversy between two men to see who is the best. Every play or picture is a controversy of some sort. If it hasn't a good controversy, that is, some conflict, wrapped up in it, it simply isn't a good play or picture. This kind of silly and childish drivel certainly should not be supported by an industry whose very survival depends on getting away from such reactionary notions.

Already Italy and Germany are officially attacking the American motion picture industry and will do everything in their power to undermine this tremendous medium, because they know how vital it could be in support of democracy.

The new Hollywood appreciates this situation clearly and pledges itself to fight every individual and group that attempts to keep us from fulfilling our rightful destiny.

"CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY"

Sensational Film Completed

(From Our Hollywood Correspondent.)

HOLLYWOOD (By Mail) Because Nazi activities are monopolizing to-day's headlines and American interest in European affairs is greater than at any time since World War days, Warner Bros. have advanced the release date of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" so the film will be ready for its first presentation about April 15.

"Confessions of a Nazi Spy," a factual drama revealing the plotting of Nazi spies in America, will have its first showing at the New York Strand Theatre next month.

Warners anticipate the longest run of any film ever shown at the Strand for "Confessions of a Nazi Spy."

The screen play was adapted from the story by Leon G. Turrou, former G-man who uncovered the Nazi spy ring and brought several of its members to trial last year.

"Confessions of a Nazi Spy" was completed officially at 4-30 o'clock Saturday morning (Mar. 18) under the supervision of Hal B. Wallis, associate production chief at the Warner studio.

The concluding sequences were sped to a laboratory and processed immediately, then added to the scenes already edited for the picture.

Including in the pictur's manifold production details are those of a 78-principal cast, headed by Edward G. Robinson, and 83 different settings, including Berlin, Scotland, London, New York and Washington back-grounds.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,..... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3,..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 10th May, 1939 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

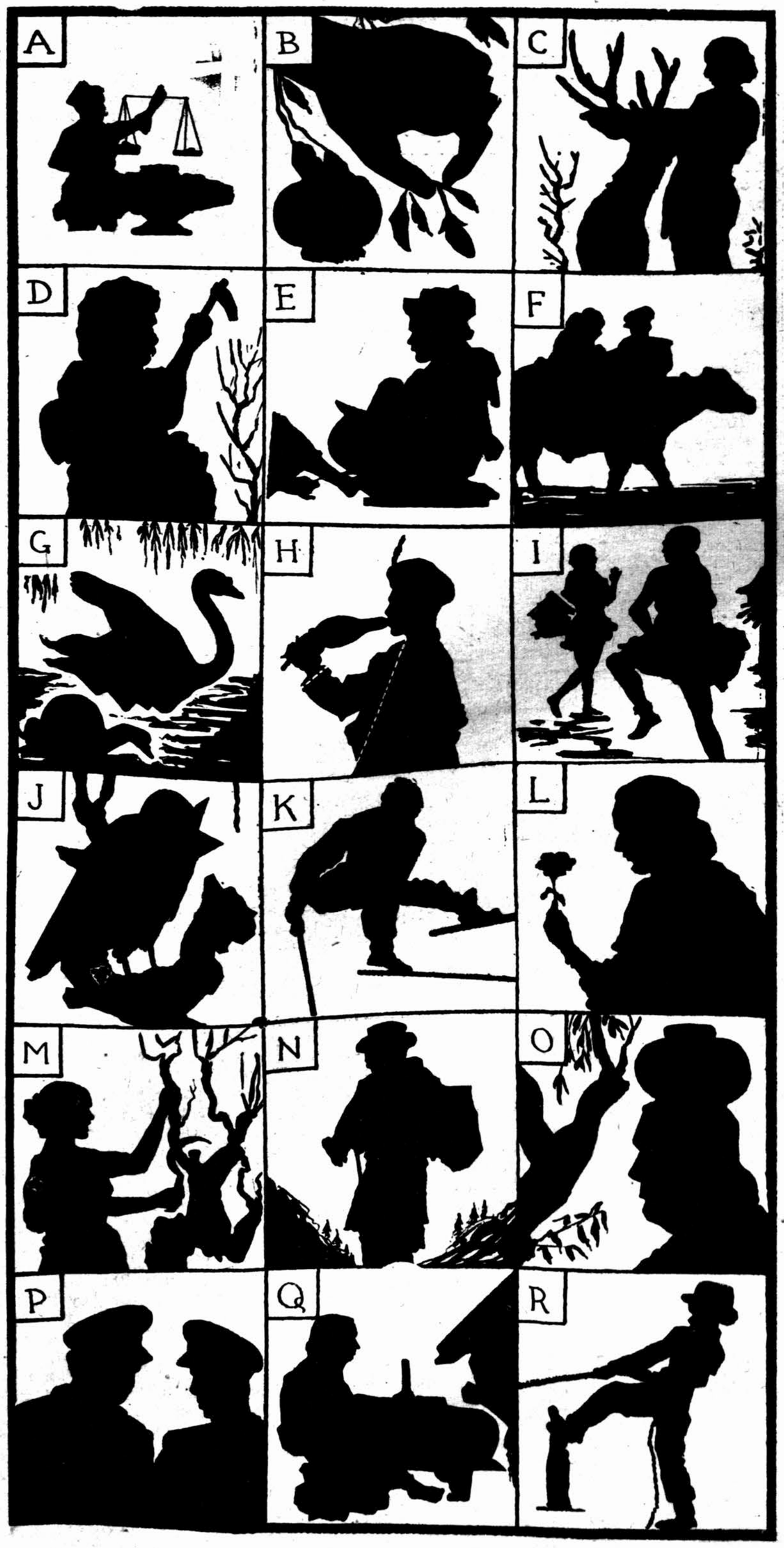
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 10th May, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

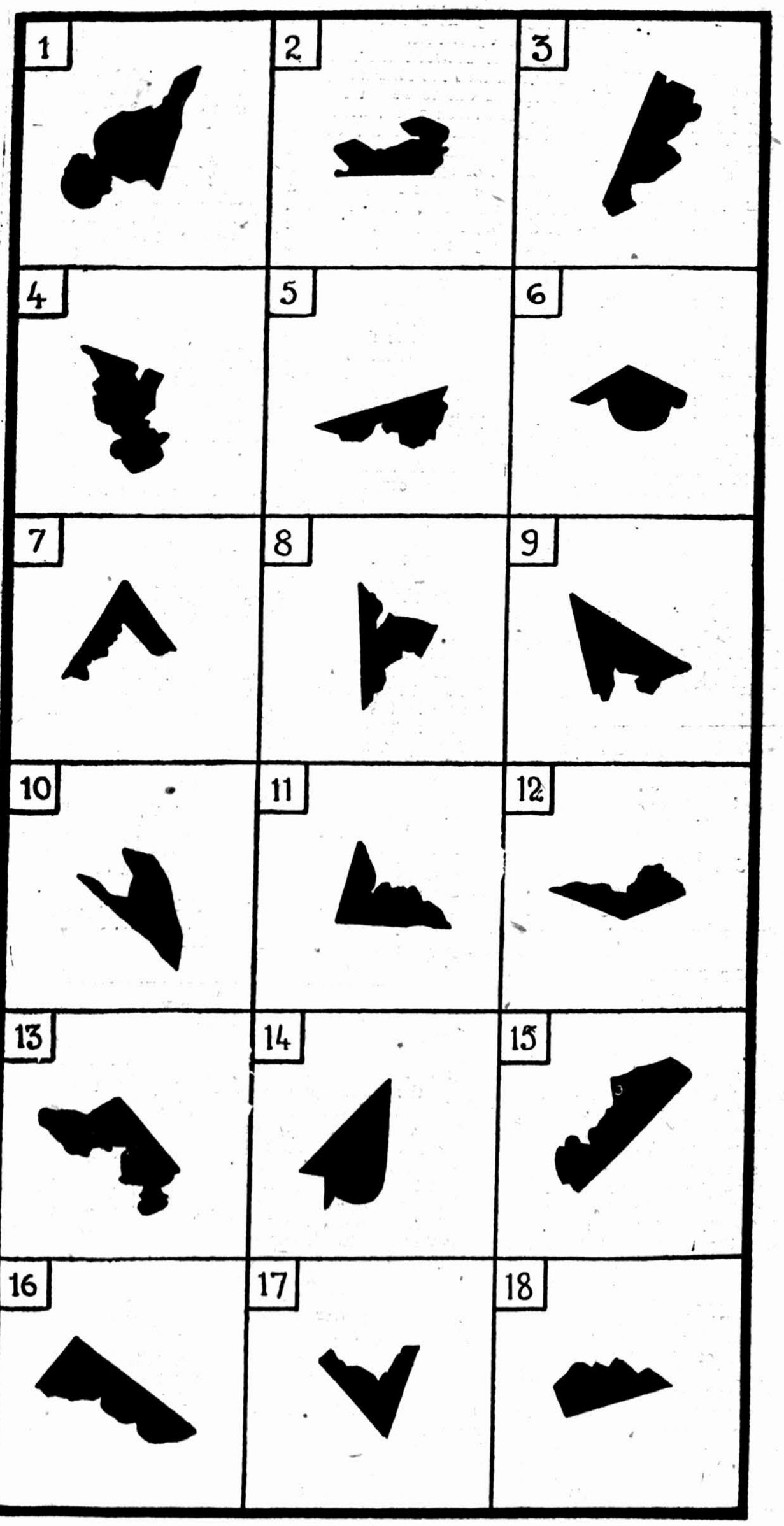
9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 10th MAY, 1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

(10) This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

30/4/39.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Women's Hockey

Hayes Cup Competition

Vincent Club Win Hard-Lines Cup

The fixture in the Hayes Cup hockey competition for women on Saturday was a consolation affair, the Vincent Club, Dadar, and Bombay City "B", the losing semi-finalists, contesting the issue for the Lalvani Hard-Lines Cup.

Both sides received ample vocal support from the galleries thronged with enthusiasts of both sexes, and the match was equally enjoyed by those on and off the field. Charming, rather than brilliant, was the agreed impression of the tie.

When full time came the Vincent Club were the better of their opponents, the margin dividing the teams being 5 goals to nil.

THE GAME.

The game opened in a determined and spirited fashion. The Vincent Club immediately warmed up and had the City located in their home half. After Miss J. Tristram had put a shot wide of the City goal, and Miss H. Mehta had saved another from Miss I. Wood, Mrs. U. Mason was distinctly unlucky, Miss P. Sethna robbing her of the ball when in a scoring position. The City engineered a raid, but were sent back by Miss Peggy Wood. Two short corners were awarded the Vincent Club. The second one led to a scramble in the goalmouth, Miss E. George got possession and pushed the ball in to open the Club's score. The winning side was mostly in the picture with the City breaking away occasionally. Before the breather was taken Vincent Club had added two to their total Miss I. Wood and Miss E. George scoring.

Changing over it was the City who attacked first and maintained pressure for 5 minutes, but Miss P. Wood, a splendid full-back was sound and the Club goalkeeper was not once tested. The rest of the game was to a great extent equally shared, but the Vincent Club, through better understanding between their forwards, were able to take their tally to five. Miss D. Rose and Mrs. O. Mason were responsible for these points.

Result:—

VINCENT CLUB ..... 5 goals.
BOMBAY CITY "B" ... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

VINCENT CLUB:—Miss H. Wood; Miss P. Wood and Miss M. Barker; Miss M. Pitt, Miss O. Rodriques and Miss M. Constantine; Miss D. Rose, Mrs. O. Mason, Miss J. Tristram, Miss I. Wood and Miss E. George.

BOMBAY CITY "B":—Miss H. Metha; Miss P. Sethna and Miss A. Setha; Miss M. Tucker, Miss D. Favell and Miss M. DeSouza; Miss J. Gellard, Mrs. F. Pybus, Miss D. Webber, Miss S. Clarke and Miss R. Solway.

THE FINAL.

The final match of the tournament will be played to-day at St. Xavier's College Stadium between Bombay City "A" and Proctor Ladies. The game starts at 5 p.m. sharp. Mrs. Lilawati Munshi will witness the tie and present the trophies to the winners.

Jepsen Hockey Tournament

Lazarus Shines For City Police

E. W. C. Protest Against Referee's Alleged Irregularities

A brilliant 'spearhead' and an even more "brilliant" referee—provided the 'tit-bits' of last evening's elimination encounters in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament—one of the two 'scheduled' matches ending in a 'rout' and the other in a 'protest'.

RAILWAY TEAM'S ROUT

Those responsible for the 'rout' were the local City Police—last year's runners-up—the 'routes' being the G.I.P. Mechs. Parel. Combining beautifully and playing with greater 'dash' and determination the Police were all over their opponents from the initial bully-off—and with Lazarus and Jameson soon spelling danger, the first goal was only a question of time. However, Carvalho the Railway's 'elusive' left anchor-man—managed to brighten up things for his team—if only for a while—by always butting in at the right moment.

LAZARUS BRILLIANT

But Lazarus and his quintette were not to be denied—and in the 20th minute of the game, the Police spearhead opened his side's account—capping a great solo effort with a magnificent 'follow through.' (1—0). From now on the boards began to be sounded at scrupulously regular intervals—Lazarus and Jameson being the sharp-shooters. Following up his successful earlier scoring effort—the former soon connected perfectly with an accurate pass from the pivot via the right wing (2—0)—and just a couple of minutes before recess, time his 'line-companion' Jameson put the C.P.A.C. further ahead with an awkwardly executed straight drive' (3—0).

GLUT OF GOALS

On changing over, the Railway tried to stage some sort of a come-back—but their sporadic 'wing' efforts were effectively repulsed by their opponents' rock-like defence. On the other side—after a lengthy period of scrappy midfield exchanges—the Police added two goals in quick succession—the scorer in each case being Lazarus—who seemed to be seeing the boards in 'three dimensions.' (5—0). And just on the wake of the final whistle Roane completed the 'runners-up's' tally, turning to account a well-timed centre pass. (6—0). The decisive margin of half-a-dozen goals correctly indexes the relative merits of the teams—and the Police by their impressive display last evening must have 'upset many livers in the Times of India camp!

RESULT:

BOMBAY CITY POLICE A.C. 6 goals.
G.I.P. MECHS. Parel Nil

THE TEAMS:

BOMBAY CITY POLICE A. C.: Scott, Hamid (1) and Baboo, Mahmud, Hamid (2) and Adams, Aziz, Roane, Lazarus, James and Abbas.

G.I.P. MECHS. PAREL: Harris, Westerling and Carvalho, Rodrick, Godinho and Pavey, Husein, Romer, Pearson, Smith and Francis.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Stevens and D'Souza-Lazarus.

A PROTEST

Those responsible for the 'protest' were the Eastern Watch Club—who had gone down earlier to the Metropolitan's second string by a couple of goals (1—3) one of the reasons given by the complainants being the alleged irregularity of the referee in timing the two halves of the game in a markedly unequal fashion—their respective durations differing by a margin of ten minutes. The game itself was a typical well-balanced uneventful affair. Playing steadier all-round hockey the Metropolitans took an early lead of two goals through L. Corke (1) and Woodcock (1)—which lead they retained till the breather. On crossing over Woodcock increased their lead—with a stinging first timer—the culmination of a fine individual sprint down the wing. McCarthy however, reduced the lead off a short corner melee—five minutes before full time.

RESULT:

METROPOLITAN S.C. "B" 3 goals
EASTERN WATCH CLUB 1 goal

THE TEAMS:

METROPOLITAN S.C. "B": Pereira, Pearce and James, Ring, Marsh and D. Fabris, Robertson L. Corke, S. Corke, D. Wilson and Woodcock.

EASTERN WATCH CLUB: Fernandez, McKelvie and C. Gwillians, B. Proudfoot, Adams and Quinn, Wiseman, C. Proudfoot, S. Bull, C. Bull and McCarthy.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Stevens and John.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

5-30 p.m. Times of India "A" vs. St. Mary's O.B.

Gossage Cup Football

Bombay Gym. 'A' And Georgian S. A. Win Their Respective Encounters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two games were decided last evening by the Gossage Cup Football Tournament, the Bombay Gymkhana "A" and the Georgian S. A. getting the better of their respective opponents.

The game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Khatau Sports Club turned out to be an extremely one-sided affair, with the latter continuously on the defensive and providing, on the whole, the poorest of oppositions. Khadri, the Khatau's centre-half, was a lone fighter, and he received such a meagre support from his other colleagues in the defence, that the Gymkhana were little put to it to force a victory.

The Gymkhana have quite a useful combination, and although their attacking line is not particularly striking (though every man is a hardworker), their defence is about the soundest when compared with that of the teams that have made their appearance so far.

GYMKHANA OPEN SCORING.

Right from the commencement the Gymkhana forced the pace and from the trend of the first few minutes it was evident that Khatau's would not long withstand the Gymkhana's persistent onslaughts. In the 6th minute, the Gymkhana opened their account, A. J. Williams neatly heading the ball in, from off a centre from the left. (1—0.) The Gymkhana should have been another 3 goals up in the next 7 minutes, but although playing about the Khatau goal for the better part of this period, the diminutive Michael under the cross-bar proved an insuperable obstacle after the other defences had broken down. And then from the 22nd minute, things suddenly began to happen, the Gymkhana putting in two quick ones through Preston and A. J. Williams. (3—0).

In the first 5 minutes of second half, the Gymkhana kept the game in Khatau's area but appeared to be in no mood to swell the score further. And then after they had relaxed somewhat, there crept in the game some semblance of a match, the Khatau's obtaining a share in the exchanges until final time, but without any alteration in the figures on the board.

THE TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYM. "A":—Wilkins; Collins and Schultz; Tudge, Preston and C. L. G. Williams; Little, Crathup, A. J. Williams, Marsden and Love.

KHATAU S. C.:—Michael; Sankappa and Ummar; Miranda, Khadri and Rao; D'Mello, Adam, Benny, Medora and Roberts.

REFEREE: Mr. J. B. Hudson.

In the earlier match of the afternoon which excited little interest, the Georgian S. A. beat British Infantry Followers by one love. There was no score in the first half which was marked by even exchanges, although Bachai, the Infantry centre-half tried a few shots from long range which Sullin in the Georgian goal had little difficulty in clearing.

In the 7th minute of the second moiety, the Georgians got away nicely, and Ramchander headed a pass from the right accurately to give his side the winning goal.

THE TEAMS.

GEORGIAN S. A.:—Sullin; Pandu and Ithlia; Suvarna, Aziz and Muni; Jamnadas, Kamlia, Singh, Ramchander and E. D'Souza.

BRITISH INFANTRY FOLLOWERS:—Kishan, Hakla and Shanker; Beni, Bachai and Tumbi; Kroos, Tangmut, Khuda Bux, Bahoo and Tulsi.

REFEREE:—Mr. C. Kotian.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15, Replay between Caltex and G. I. P.

5-45 p.m., Nadkarni Cup Final—Young Goans versus South Kanara.

SATYAGRAHIS POUR INTO PUSAD

Lokanayak Aney Reaches Umerkhed To Bless Volunteers

BOMBAY, April 29.

The Arya Publicity Committee from Pusad wire to the "United Press":

"News has been received here that 300 Satyagrahis are leaving Ajmere on April 30, reaching Pusad on May 1 evening. Another special train, with 300 satyagrahis, will leave Calcutta, shortly, reaching Bezawada in time, to offer satyagraha on May 5. Two hundred satyagrahis are reaching Pusad on May 2, from Bewar.

A hundred more from the Punjab, U. P. and C. P. are reaching here on May 3. More than 200 will offer Satyagraha from Sholapur centre on May 5.

"Great enthusiasm prevails at Pusad and villages all round. Meetings are daily held at Pusad attended by large crowds. Volunteers are pouring in from Ilaqas. Rich and poor are contributing funds. Arrangements have been made to receive the volunteers coming from the Punjab, U. P., etc., at Itarsi.

"Lokanayak M. S. Aney is reaching Umerkhed on May 4, to bless the Satyagrahis."—United Press.

Organisation Of Medical Relief

Col. Sokhey On Role That Well-Equipped Hospitals Can Play

The following are extracts from a talk broadcast by Lt.-Col Sokhey from the Bombay Station:—

In this, the first talk of the series 'Hippocrates Abroad,' I am going to discuss with you the changing role of hospitals in the organisation of medical relief. The word hospital conjures up very different pictures in different individuals' minds, depending on which country they happen to live in. In Bombay when one thinks of a hospital one visualises a well conducted large institution where poor are cared for, and admission is secured by going through the rigorous necessities of an outpatients department. One may even feel proud of a city which runs such excellent institutions for the benefit of the poor, but an individual possessed of sufficient means would never think of going to a hospital, if he himself was ill. In fact a well-to-do person is debarred by rules from making use of a public hospital even if he was inclined to do so.

IN BRITAIN AND U.S.A

In the United States of America on the other hand even the rich and the well-to-do go to hospitals when they are ill and would feel very ill used if they had to stay in their own homes during a serious illness and be attended to by a medical practitioner. An American thus conceives of a hospital as a well-equipped and well-staffed institution offering very good accommodation and capable of doing up-to-date scientific work in the diagnosis and the treatment of disease. In London a well-to-do person would think of a nursing home in reference to his own illness and of a hospital as a place for the poor.

These different concepts are due largely to the differences in the level development to which medicine has reached in different countries, and also to a certain extent to the force of tradition. The development of medicine itself is conditioned by the general scientific advance and consequent economic development of a country. The force of tradition is all powerful until it is weakened by social change imposed by changing physical conditions of obtaining wherewithal for human existance.

RATIONAL MEDICINE.

The science of medicine made little or no real advance till the middle of the 17th century ,and this progress did not gain in volume till about the middle of the 19th century. This inspite of the fact that as long ago as the 4th century B. C. the Greeks and the Hindus had set the foundation stone of rational medicine. Hippocrates had rescued medicine from demonology and had shown disease to be a natural phenomenon, having natural cause and a certain course. He had pointed out that this course could be studied and within certain limitations could be predicted and even altered.

Hindus, at about the same period, had developed great technical skill in manipulative one operative surgery. In the intervening period medicine made no great advance, on the contrary it went back to demonology and dogmatism and experienced a real dark age, except for the fact that Arabs kept alive the heritage of Greek and Hindu medicine. With the renaissance began again rational enquiry into the problem of ill health, and a number of individuals made important discoveries, but this endeavour remained individual and these contributions did not materially affect the general beliefs and practices. It was not till the middle of 19th century that science and particularly the science of medicine came to be pursued on a broad basis.

EFFICIENT [illegible]

But with further development of the science of physiology, biochemistry, pathology, bacteriology, radiology and pharmacology during modern times, not only the practice of medicine has become much more effective. but has also become much more complicated. No single man can do the various things required to be done to arrive at a correct diagnosis as to the nature of a disease. Further when a diagnosis has been arrived the accurate recording of the progress of the disease by highly developed methods has become a necessity. Under these conditions no man single-handed no matter how highly trained, can do justice to the work of diagnosing and treating of a patient.

In countries where the development of medicine has reached the highest stage the public has come to realise that competent medical aid for rich and poor alike can only be had in institutions staffed with highly trained technical and nursing personnel and equipped with extensive laboratories and other departments needed for carrying out all the complicated scientific procedures, required for making a diagnosis and for keeping an accurate record of the progress of the disease. These requirements ushered in the third stage of hospital development. The modern hospital thus has to be a huge and complicated scientific laboratory with accommodation to suit the requirements of all classes of society, and of course admission to such a hospital does not necessarily take place through the medium of an outpatients department.

PLEA FOR HOSPITALS

Some well-to-do people and even poor people in Bombay object to receiving medical treatment in a public hospital. This objection arises solely from a lack of understanding of the present scientific status of medicine and what the adequate care of a patient involves. If they were to realise that that they cannot possibly get the same care in their own homes as they would in a well conducted modern hospital the objection to going to a public hospital would disappear, and modern hospitals would be organised Bombay at present sorely needs such a hospital.

In conclusion I wish to repeat that at the present highly developed stage of medical science the modern hospital plays a dominant role in the organisation of medical relief. It is difficult if not almost impossible to get adequate medical care in some one's own home, no matter how much one is prepared to spend and whom one consults. Adequate medical care is now possible only in a hospital organised on modern lines. such as I have described, with a whole staff of its own, a staff which devotes the whole of its time to the work in the hospital. Medical care under such conditions is not only highly efficient. but is comparatively less expensive

"Employment"—A New Monthly Periodical

Mr. G M. Sinha has started a magazine called 'Employment.' The object of the monthly periodical is to give whatever relief it can to the evergrowing ranks of the educated unemployed by suggesting small industrial and other schemes. The periodical is being published from Allahabad. It has been approved by the U P. Government for Schools Colleges and libraries The first number for March contains articles on can-making, manufacture of penholders, and some petty business schemes not costing more than five rupees Dr. Nehru's article on Village Uplift is worth patient perusal. It contains with much other matter useful to the jobless young in this country. Its yearly subscription is Rs. 4..

Nizam Govt's Concessions To Ryots

Ravi Kist Suspended; Substantial Remission In Abi Kist Granted; Loans Sanctioned For Agriculturists

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad (Deccan):—

His Exalted Highness' Government in the Revenue Department have passed orders granting a number of concessions to ryots consequent upon the unsatisfactory out-turn of the Rabi crop this year. These concessions include suspension of the Rabi Kist, Taccavi grants, relief works and various concessions of a miscellaneous nature.

The total amount of suspensions thus allowed now in the Rabi Kist together with those granted in the Kharif Kist and announced in December 1938, comes approximately to Rs. 27.8 lakhs Added to this, the remission of three annas in the rupee in the Abi Kist and of ten annas eight pies in the rupee of the assessment on lands under wells already granted, will bring the grand total of the relief to ryots in the Khalsa Ilaqa alone during the current year to more than half a crore of rupees

The concessions in the Rabi crop now announced extend to as many as eleven districts of the State and the total amount of revenue suspended amounts to approximately Rs. 15.5 lakhs. Similar suspension will be given in accordance with Gashti No. 12 of 1346 F. in the Jagir areas of these districts also

In addition to this, special Taccavi grants have been sanctioned for loans to the agriculturists of Karimnagar, Adilabad, Bidar, Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Nander, Bir and Parbhani districts to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 for the purchase of bulls and seed, while Rs. 70,000 have been sanctioned for sinking wells in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir from the General Local Funds.

Further Relief Works comprise the sanction of Rs. 10,000 from the Famine Reserve for opening test metal-breaking camps in the districts of Aurangabad Suba and in parts of Ahmedpur and Nilanga Taluqs.

Other miscellaneous concessions consist of the full remission in Aurangabad Suba of assessment on cultivation of fodder crops under wells and suspension of the collection of Taccavi and land revenue arrears. In the Warangal Suba the auction of Mahuva flowers has been stopped and restrictions on the limit of private possession of Mahuva have been withdrawn for the current financial year. The collection of grading fees in the forest tracts of Warangal Suba has also been suspended.

Multan Volunteers Leave Sholapur

SHOLAPUR: April 28.

A batch of 51 Arya Satyagrahis left Sholapur to-day for offering "Satyagraha" at Gulbarga.

Another batch left last night for Kopbal.

A batch consisting of volunteers from Multan, Kapurthala and other Northern India places is leaving to-morrow morning for Raichur under the leadership of Swami Vijay Kumarji.—A.P.

SECURITY DEMAND ON SOCIALIST MONTHLY

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Mr. Manoranjan Roy, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Ganasakti", Socialist monthly, has been directed by the Bengal Government under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act to deposit Rs. 1,000 with the Chief Presidency Magistrate by May 1, in connection with the editorial in its March issue dealing with the release of political prisoners.—United Press

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

OBTAINABLE AT LEADING CHEMISTS.

ROY PILLS FOR MENTAL DISEASES

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137-3, Cornwallis Street. • • CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious"

"I personally know of two cases cured by it,"—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Bengal.

PUBLIC OPINION INVITED

On Bigamous Marriages And Divorce Bills

The issue of the Bombay Government Gezette, Part V, of April 21 contains two private Bills read for the first time in the Legislative Assembly, published for eliciting opinion of the public.

The first Bill introduced by Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi relates to the prevention of bigamous marriages among Hindus in the Province of Bombay and provides that any person contracting a bigamous marriage should be deemed to have commited an offence under Section 494 or 495 of the Indian Penal Code. Any person performing, conducting or directing any bigamous marriages is also liable to imprisonment extending to six months or fine or both.

The second bill introduced by Mr. B. D. Lala provides for the dissolution and nullity of marriages among Hindus under certain circumstances. While divorce is allowed by custom in certain castes of Sudras, the majority of the Hindu community are not permitted to obtain dissolution of marriage under any circumstances. The Bill is intended to give the same facilities for Hindus as certain other communities enjoy under the law applicable to them.

Opinions, if any, should be forwarded to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly by the 13th July in the case of Mrs. Munshi's Bill and by 14th July in respect of Mr. Lala's Divorce Bill.

Savarkar's Message To Gaekwar

The following telegram was sent by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha to His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda on April 27:—

"Felicitations of coronation. Wish prosperous reign to the good of people and glory of Hinduism."

Nawanagar People's Conference

NAWANAGAR: April 29.

The Nawanagar State People's Conference will be held on May 1 and 2.

Mr. Vithalda Damodar Govind, President-elect, will arrive here to-morrow with a contingent of delegates from Bombay.—United Press.

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/-; Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P.O Kottayam, Travancore.

Wardha Scheme For Bombay Province

Govt. Decides To Experiment In Compact Areas

The Scheme of Basic National Education otherwise known as the Wardha Scheme has been placed before the country by Gandhiji for over a year and the concensus of opinion of Educational experts and institutions has been in its favour. The soundness of principle underlying the scheme (Education through some productive activity) has been accepted by all, and the scheme offers a good alternative for the present one which is admittedly far too literary and almost unfit for rural areas. As the scheme is likely to revolutionize our existing system, it is necessary to experiment on a small scale in order to find out its possibilities as well as its financial implications. As an immediate step, therefore, Government have decided to introduce Basic Education in compact areas in the three divisions of Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujarat in about 60 schools in all.

These areas have been selected in consultation with the Local Authorities and are as under:—1. Karnatak.—Round about Uppin-Bettigiri—about 20 schools in Dharwar Taluka. 2. Maharashtra. (a) Round about Parola in Parola Taluka, East Khandesh about 12 schools.

(b) Khandala Peta, District Satara about 12 schools.

3. Gujarat.—Round about Madhi in Bardoli Taluka. District Surat about 20 schools.

The schools mentioned above will be started from June 1939 and instruction in Basic Education will be imparted in the two bottom classes only in the first year and will gradually grow upwards into the upper classes. The experiment is likely to continue for about 5 years, during which interval the working of the schools will be kept under observation, with a view to find out what modifications in the syllabus will be necessary for introducing the Scheme on mass basis, if found otherwise suitable. The financial implications will also be kept in view during the period. In the compact areas schools of all types i.e. First Grade Primary Schools, Second grade primary schools, Urdu schools, Girls' schools, one-teacher schools, etc., have been included so that the working of the scheme can be observed in all its aspects.

SYLLABUS

The syllabus to be followed in these schools has been drawn up on the lines of the syllabus suggested by the Zakir Hussein Committee. This syllabus is for the first three standards only and will be extended to other classes in due course. The subjects to be taught are as under:—(1) Basic Craft—through which other subjects like Mother tongue Arithmetic, Geography, Science, etc., are to be taught.

(2) Agriculture—as a part of general Science.

(3) Mother tongue—i.e. Gujarati or Marathi or Kannada or Urdu (Hindustani will be a part of the Mother tongue only in the last 3 standards i.e. standards V, VI and VII of primary schools).

(4) Arithmetic.

(5) Social Studies: This includes History, Geography, Civics and practical work for rural reconstruction, and also Physical Instruction.

(6) General Science: This includes agriculture, Nature study, Hygiene, etc.

(7) Drawing.

The syllabus is subject to modifications, as a result of experience gained during the period of experimentation. The Basic Craft that is proposed to be followed in these schools is Spinning and Carding as that is the only craft which does not require adult labour. There is provision for taking up agriculture or wood work as basic craft in later stages when children will be sufficiently grown up.

TRAINING CENTRES.

As the Scheme of Basic National Education is a new one, specially trained teachers are necessary. To supply this need, Government have instituted three Training Centres —one in Gujarat, one in Maharashtra and one in the Karnatak —where about 100 teachers are given a short course of training in the principles underlying the scheme and in the Basic Craft of Spinning and Carding. These teachers will be ready by the end of May and will take up work in the schools in compact areas from June next. The teachers selected for this Short Course are mostly Second Year trained ones, experienced and enthusiastic about such work. To supply more teachers for the schools under experimentation and also for schools in other districts where the local authorities desire to introduce Basic Education in a few of their schools, the Training Institutions will be continued and teachers with 1st Year training Certificate will be given a one year's course in Basic Education, and will be sent out as Second year trained teachers. The three training centres will be at Dharwar, Loni (District Poona) and Surat.

Provision for trying out the scheme in 40 isolated schools in other district desiring to introduce Basic Education, has also been made and a few teachers are being trained for them as well.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The working of the school will be very closely watched by a specially trained supervisor in each compact area and the work will be organised and co-ordinated with the help of the staff of the Training Centres where the members of the staff have been all specially trained persons who have undergone a course of training in Wardha.

A committee to advise Government—The Basic Education Advisory Committee—has been appointed and the following are the members;—

1. Mr. Narhari D. Parikh (Chairman), 2. Mr. L. R. Desai, (Secretary), Special Officer. 3. Mr. Kakasaheb Kalelkar. 4. Mr. V. V. Atitkar, Registrar, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona. 5. Mr. M. P. Desai, Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. 6. Mr. R. R. Diwakar. 7. Mr. S. J. Bhagwat. 8. Miss Indumati Seth. 9. Mr. S. R. Bhise and 10. Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi.

The scheme proposed to be introduced by Government is on an experimental basic in about 100 schools (in all) in rural compact areas, that Spinning and Carding will be the basic craft through which other subjects will be taught, that a provision for teaching agriculture has been kept with a view to introduce it as basic craft in the later stages and that the experiment will be watched carefully and the financial implications of the scheme will be considered.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

Short Stories Competition

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Prohibition Propaganda Board invite competitions in short stories, not exceeding 3,000 words, in English and in all regional languages, viz: Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu, describing the evils of drink and stressing the need of Prohibition. The stories must be written in simple language impressing on the readers the several dangers consequent on the drink habit. Similarly competitions are also invited in short poems, not exceeding 16 stanzas, in English and in all regional languages, stressing the drink evil.

The competitions are open to all. The best story and the best poem in each language will receive a prize of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each respectively. Twenty consolation prizes of Rs. 10 each will also be given. The Prohibition Propaganda Board reserve the right to make any use of the prize-winning story and poem. The competitions must reach the Secretary, Prohibition Propaganda Board, Secretariat, Bombay, not later than 15th May 1939.

SEA SCOUTS AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 28.

Karachi is probably the first city in India to have a "Sea Scouts' Association", as different from land scout troops, which was inaugurated at Government House under the presidentship of H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, Mayor of Karachi, was elected President of the Association, and a committee of seven was also appointed with Mr. Ahuja as Secretary.

The Association, it is understood, proposes to proceed with its work shortly when scouts will be taken to the sea-side and given a course of training.—United Press.

Assistant Public Prosecutor & Membership Of Municipality

(Form Our Correspondent.)

THANA April 28

Whether an Assistant Public Prosecutor, can also continue to be a Municipal Councillor has been recently decided in the negative in the case of Mr. Y. N. Chapekar, a member of the Thana Municipality.

In pursuance of Government orders, Mr. Chapekar will be unseated unless he chooses to resign his prosecutorship.

It is understood that Mr. Chapekar will resign soon his membership and that there will be a by-election.

Neither the "Shahar Sudhar Mandal" nor the Congress party has as yet decided upon candidates to be put up.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday 28th April amounted to £160,000.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

For free consultation of medical advice in all cases of chronic of incurable diseases consult famous Ayurvedic Physician, Specialist in Chronic diseases.

Ayurveda Bhushana Dr. T. P. C. SARMA, A.V., A.M.A.C., A.V.S., (M.N.).

Ex-Principal of the Madras Ayurvedic College,
Managing Director & Senior Physician of the South Indian Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Madras.

Will be staying at SARDAR GRIHA, CARNAC ROAD, Bombay

From 2nd to 16th May, 1939.
Consulting hours: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

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60, Lingi Chetty Street, MADRAS.

The Situation In India

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS MUST REALISE THEIR DUTY

Dr. Mahmudullah S. Jung, Parliamentary Secretary to the U. P. Government writes:—

There is something alarming about the present trend of events in India. The growth of corruption, indiscipline, violence and, finally, the unmitigated communal tension all make up a dismal picture

I shall refrain from a detailed survey of the present situation. Suffice it to say that when a premium is placed on communal riots by representative bodies, when people freely indulge in political lying, when civil liberties are being abused under the false garb of freedom, when truth, justice and fairplay are mocked at, when party discipline is challenged, when human life is becoming cheap, when people are losing confidence in themselves and in their national Governments, it is time for all right minded persons to pause and ponder

NATIONAL INTERESTS IGNORED

For several years our national interests have been subordinated to petty internal bickerings. Nationalists have frequently implored the communal leaders to strengthen the national movement with a view to combating the reactionary forces, but to no purpose. Disintegrated by sectarianism, dominated by excess of communalism and without any sound political, cultural and economic code to guide them, these reactionary forces have proved the worst enemies of India's freedom.

I am distinctly of opinion that nationalism should never be compromised with communalism, for communalism has nothing to do with the protection of the just and legitimate rights, interests and privileges of the minorities in India. The mistake lies in not distinguishing between communalism and constitutional safeguards for the protection of the minorities. The two are poles asunder.

THREE PRINCIPAL PARTIES

I, therefore, propose to address myself to the three principal parties engaged in the political development of India: 1. The popular Governments in the major Provinces of India. 2. The Hindus of India. 3. The Muslims of India.

We have popular Governments functioning, in limited form, in seven provinces in India. I would like to tell them to guard themselves against the corrupting practice of filling posts merely with a view to party considerations without reference to character of capability. I know it to be true that where this has happened it has caused the overthrow of the Governments by the people.

It would, therefore, be wise not to invite men with party allegiance whose intellect, character and education have not given them special training to become leaders of living movements. Good laws, without the force of creative personality and an intensive driving power and a trained will are of no avail in a modern state

POPULAR GOVT.'S DUTY

Mass psychology is not receptive to half measures. The lacuna is not to be found in the dearth of good laws, but it lies in the method of their execution and the personalities who execute these laws.

The popular Governments should remember that in communal reform the Government should not look for gratitude since it is not a question of granting favours but, on the contrary, of protecting the legitimate rights of the weak. They must clearly realise that in order to defend their inward convictions they must harden themselves and mould public opinion in the light of truth and justice.

Neither service rules nor tradition and practice should be put in the scales against the determination of the Government to crush corruption, violence and communalism. The Government must so direct its entire energies and resources as to ensure to the people the full enjoyment of individual security, collective civil liberties and economic prosperity.

APPEAL TO HINDUS

As regards my Hindu brethren, I would remind them that the soil of India has been enriched, generation after generation, with the blood of the Muslims. India belongs as much to Muslims as to Hindus. The strength of the latter does not lie in their majority. History has repeatedly taught this lesson. Hindus, therefore, must not refuse to clasp the hand of friendship when it is offered to them.

I appeal to the Hindus to cultivate a common political, cultural and social outlook. They must regain the ability for organisation which they have lost as a national trait.

To my Muslim brethren I would say, Islam has placed certain immutable and basic principles before you. Let us test your action in the light of Islamic teachings.

To-day Muslims are demoralised by the cry of "Islam in danger", the teaching that Nationalism is detrimental to the Mussalmans, that 80 million Muslims are doomed to destruction simply because they are in a minority, that the Muslims are weak and downtrodden. To me all these represent a philosophy of pessimism and cowardice.

EARLY MUSLIM IDEALS

The ideals which inspired the Muslims in their early history were quite different. It was Islam which revived the ideal of world unity based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. In one word "Tauhid", Islam crowded the wisdom and the teachings of centuries. It gave new life and importance to the doctrine of unity at a time when the old religions and kingdoms were on the verge of disintegration and mankind was plunged into strife and struggle. What then is the basic cause of the crushing poverty, illiteracy, political and cultural degradation of Muslims?

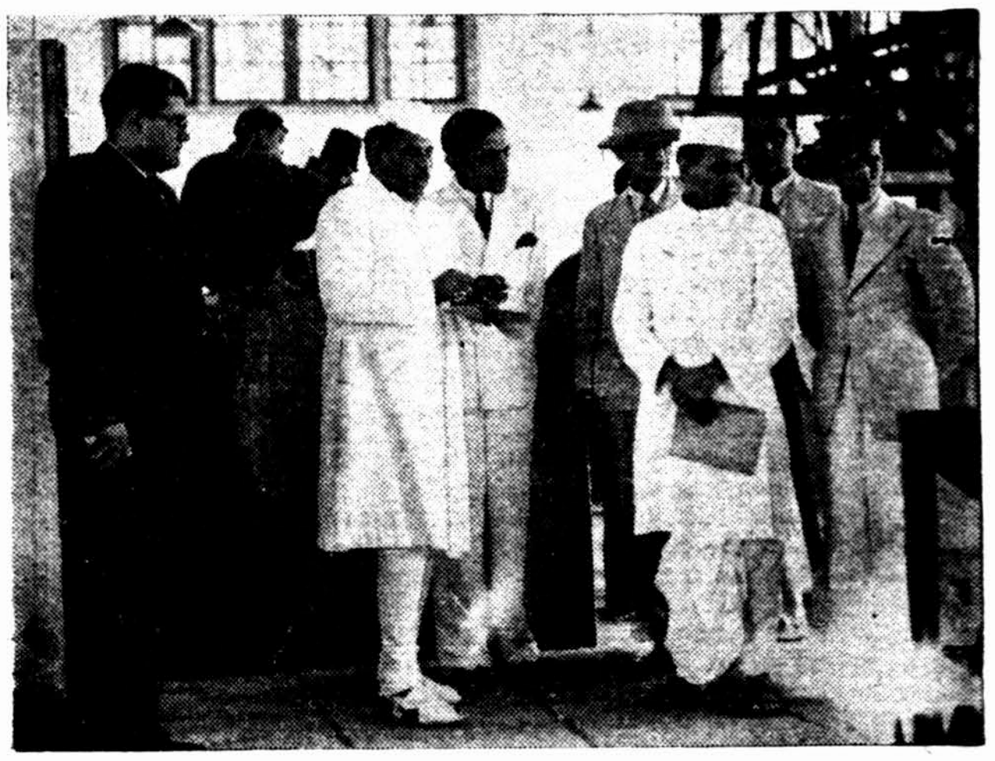
The truth is they are groping in the dark, in total ignorance of the Islamic code. Their leaders and their institutions are a misfit in the true picture of Islam. The unthinking masses of Islam are intimidated, terrorised and demoralised by false alarms. They have to regain the culture that sprang out of the spirit of the message of the Holy Prophet. Islam does not recognise racial distinction or man-made dogmas. It totally rejects blood relationship as the basis of human unity. It believes all human life to be spiritual in its origin.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

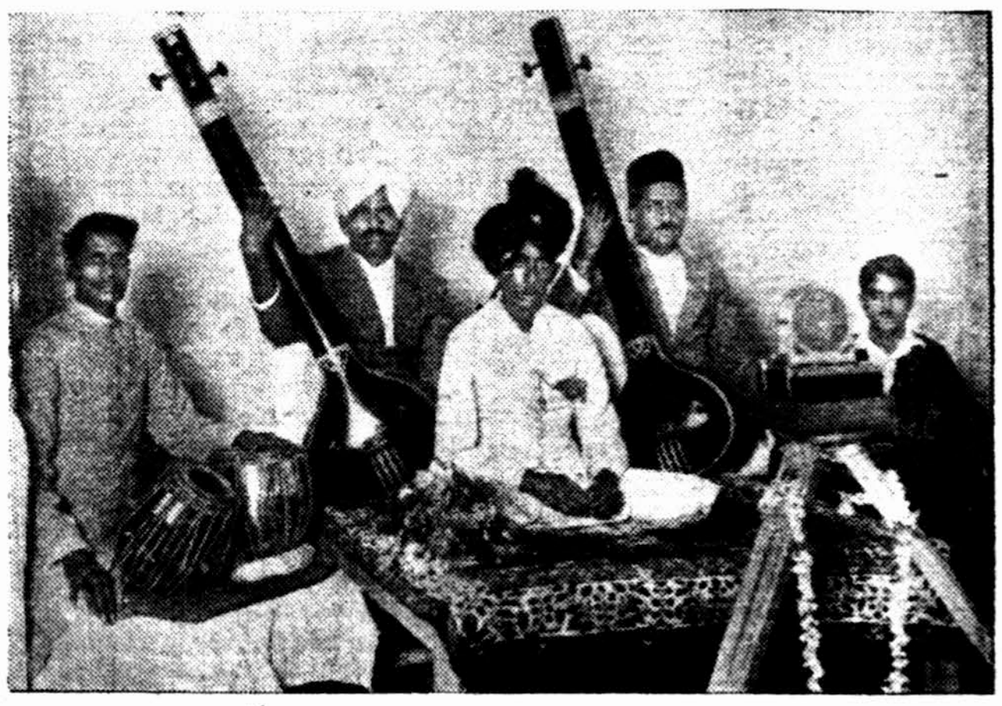
The old ideals no longer inspire us. Indeed, they have become foreign to Muslim culture and environments, yet we have the audacity to call ourselves Mussalmans and our institutions Islamic.

I, therefore, appeal to Muslims to realise the gravity of the situation and face the realities of life.

Finally I appeal to the representatives of the popular Governments, the Hindus and Muslims to search the inner depths of their hearts and ask themselves whether the present state of affairs is worthy of our glorious past and still more glorious future.



The Hon. Messrs. Patil and Nu rie visited Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Technical Institute on Friday. They were received by Messrs. Abdul Razak, Sultan Sheriff, Taher Madani and Mahomed Hussain Dhalla.



A Concert in aid of the Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund will be given to-day (Sunday at the Sir C. J. Hall. The late Abdul Karim Khan is here seen with some of his pupils.

Leaders Of Kamdar Parishad Arrested

Served With Notice Not To Enter Bhavnagar State Limits

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, April 29.

Sjts. Motilal Jangada and Santilal Chaturvedi, Kamdar Parishad leaders, were arrested and served with notice not to enter Bhavnagar State limits, for two years. In default, they were told they would get two years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000.

A police car took them away, to be released outside State limits.

Sjt. Jhabvala, President, Kamdar Parishad, did not arrive as announced.

U. P. Sweepers' Conditions

LUCKNOW, April 28.

A Committee with Mr. Karan Singh Kane, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education as Chairman has appointed to examine wages and conditions of service of the sweepers employed by Municipalities and Notified areas of this province and make suggestions to effect improvement.—United Press.

PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The results of an inquiry in Ahmedabad conducted by the Prohibition Department during October to December to assess the social consequences of Prohibition may be of interest to your readers. The inquiry covered 424 families, of which one or more members were known to be addicted to drink. The results are of considerable interest in indicating the nature of the change of those who formerly spent a large portion of their earnings on drink.

In the days before Prohibition the average expenditure on drink per family per month was just under 18s. With the introduction of Prohibition and the increase in wages, following the acceptance of the Textile Inquiry Committee's recommendations, workers in the Ahmedabad mills are using their savings for other purposes. Over a four months' period the total saving per family was approximately 96s.; of this amount redemption of debt accounted for 41s., ornaments 20s., clothes 4s., furniture and vessels 3s., food 18d., education 5d., medicines 1s., while cash deposits amounted to 16s.

Encouraged by these figures, the Prohibition Department of Ahmedabad is undertaking a fuller inquiry, covering about 10,000 workers, formerly drinking as well as non-drinking families, to elucidate the full reactions of the Prohibition policy of the Bombay Government.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. R.

STUDENTS VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

"Bludgeoned Method, attack On Individual Liberty," Say Opponents

"Prohibition at any price", was the subject-matter of a debate at a meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday. Admission was by tickets.

Mr. P. M. Shah, Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, was in the chair. He declared, at the outset, that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. B. G. Horniman who were announced to participate in the debate had regretted that they could not be present. The Secretary of the Brotherhood, read out their letters.

Dr. B. B. Yodh, moving the proposition, explained that the loss of money, hardship and sacrifice caused by prohibition would not be too great a price, if it was brought to a successful end.

ITS OBJECT.

The object of prohibition was to have a huge and important movement, by which the poor and the middle-class people could reap the benefit, by being able to live in a better manner. He maintained that they formed the majority of the population.

From his experience as a doctor in the J. J. Hospital, for the last 14 years, he had come across cases of suffering, mainly due to alcoholic effects. He assured the audience that, even a small quantity of alcohol consumed by a person. was harmful to his health. He, then, narrated how brain-cells would be affected—how publicmen, sometimes, extremely save otherwise, would go off on public platforms, because of their inhibition.

Alcoholic stomach-trouble was common.

CERTAINLY DESIRABLE.

From medical point of view, prohibition at any price, therefore, was certainly desirable, if it could be carried to a successful end.

With regard to fears expressed by certain people that there would be illicit distilling in prohibited areas, he pointed out that the wast majority of our people were law-abiding, and that he was certain about the success of the prohibition, as it proved successful in Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala, opposing the proposition, stated that one's life was not always a medicinal science. He thought that human habits and human weaknesses had to be taken into consideration.

He stated that there were healthy religious influences in the country. History, also, taught us that the Aryans, that supreme race and the ancestors of all in this country, had their "som" juice. Those brave conquerors did not act and think, as the high-class "banias" were doing.

What was really wanted, in his opinion, was increase in wages to the working class people.

A SUGGESTION.

He, then, stated that 25 to 30 thousand of people engaged in the retail liquor trade and more than a lac of dependants would be unemployed and starving, as a direct result of the present prohibition policy. He suggested that a scheme of co-relative employment Bureau be instituted.

But Government, he thought, was showing obstinacy and that obstinacy would ruin Government and ruin the Province itself.

In his opinion what was required was not a bludgeoned methods of legislation but a constant approach.

The most powerful argument against prohibition was that it constituted an attack on individual liberty.

Personally, he was accustomed to a little drink and he hoped that he would continue to do so and he should have to find ways and means.

Mr. N. B. Panthaky supported the motion and Prof. N. B. Kharve opposed it.

The Chairman, after taking the sense of the House, declared that the proposition was carried.

Sahukars' Zoolum Over Raniparaj Kisans

Sessions Judge's Scathing Indictment Of Conduct

(From Our Correspondent).

BULSAR: April 27.

Sometime in the beginning of 1937 a Civil suit was filed by one Chhaganlal Roychand and another Shahukar against a Dhodia peasant Chamar Jhavia for the possession of lands under dispute. Later an application was made for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of standing crops and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from entering the land.

On 21st June, 1937 the Civil court passed an order appointing a receiver to divide the crops that had been sowned by the Raniparap peasants and further added "I see no reason to issue any injunction. The defendants appeared to have raised crops in some of them (lands) in 1936-37 and that too negatives the plaintiff's possession which would entitle them to an injunction."

"After this order" writes the Sessions Judge of Surat in his appeal judgment to be referred hereinafter. "It appears that hiralal and his brother wanted to have a forcible entry into these lands and when they wanted to enter with their ploughs the females who were working in the field resisted the entry possibly with the moral support of the Dhodias of the village, who are about 34 in number" (11th and 18th July 1937).

The Sahukars complained to the police of the violent and threatening conduct of these peasants and alleged that there was imminent danger of breach of peace in the area and demanded that these peasants should be arrested and prosecuted under the criminal law. The police went to Paria and made their enquiries under orders of the District Supertintendent of Police and it was on their report that the Dhodia peasants were prosecuted in the court of the First Class Magistrate at Bulsar.

On 29th November 1937 the Magistrate sentenced each of these peasants to furnish a bond for a sum of Rs. 200/- for a period of one year for preserving public peace, failing that they should undergo simple imprisonment for one year under Section 123 of the Criminal Proceedure Code. These peasants failing to produce security within the required time, were duly sent to Jail.

A few months later while the men folk of the village were in jail the sahukars accompanied by the police patel and some policemen and other peasants swooped down on the threshing floors where all the farm produce was collected, put a cordon round the women. forcibly took such share of crops as they could lay their hands on Very soon afterwards complaints duly supported by the affidavits of the women were sent to the local Magistrate as well as the ministers for Revenue and Home Department by Mr. Burjorji Vikaji the veteran worker of Bulsar and the woman concerned gave their testimony before the inquiring Magistrate on 24th April 1938. The papers of these inquiry were sent to the Ministers.

The Dhodia peasants sentenced by the Bulsar Magistrate appealed to the Sessions Judge at Surat. On 5th of July 1938 the Judge acquitted all the accused and delivered a scathing judgment denouncing the methods and zoolum of the sahukars concerned. After setting out the facts of the case and examining the evidence of the sahukars and the police witnesses, the learned judge stated:—

"From the evidence it is amply clear that the dispute was about the possession of the land and for that a Civil Suit had been filed by Hiralal. THE CIVIL COURT HAD FOUND THAT HIRALAL WAS NOT IN ACTUAL POSSESSION AND IN SPITE OF THIS, HIRALAL WITH A SHOW OF FORCE TOOK NEARLY 20 PLOUGHS, SOME BHAYYAS AND PATHANS AND ENTERED THE FIELD. THE FEMALES OF THE DHODIAS RESISTED THEIR ENTRY AND CUT THE NOSE STRINGS OF THE BULLOCKS AND THE ACT OF THEIR HUSBANDS CAN AT BEST BE SAID TO BE AN ABETMENT OF THE ACTION OF THE FEMALES. PERSONALLY I THINK THE HIGH-HANDED ACT OF HIRALAL DESERVED TO BE VISITED WITH SOME PENALTY. INSTEAD OF THAT, THESE POOR HELPLESS DHODIAS WERE PROSECUTED AND HAVE BEEN BOUND OVER.

"THE PROPER COURSE FOR THE POLICE WOULD HAVE BEEN IF THEY BELIEVED THAT THERE WAS AN APPREHENSION OF THE BREACH OF PEACE, TO TAKE PROCEEDING AGAINST BOTH THE PARTIES. THAT WAS HOWEVER NOT DONE."

Sometime in October last 1938 the Sahukars accompanied by an army of about 200 outside labourers went to one of the farms that was admitted by the Civil Court to be in any possession of the peasants. The peasants were busy cutting grass. The Sahukar's men chased away these comparatively few people by sheer force and show of force and ordered their men to cut and remove all the grass from the field. During this incident one Malar Chamar was tied and beaten up. Next day a similar raid was made on another field and all the grass was removed from that too.

On 22nd October the peasants duly complained to the Collector in the matter who deputed the Mahalkari to make local inquiries into the peasants' allegations. The peasants distrustful of the local officials also complained in the matter to the Ministers at Bombay.

Months passed but nothing further was heard in the matter. The peasants hoped against hope that the Mahalkari's local enquiry would bear some fruit. So they requested the Collector of Surat to send them a copy of the Mahalkari's note on the subject. The Collector however in his final reply of 15th April has stated that "Your request cannot be granted."

They have now appealed to the Kisan Sabha for advice and guidance. A meeting has already been fixed for Sunday the 30th when Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and D. M. Pangarkar will address the Kisans of the Taluka.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

discussed and agreed by the various organisations having special knowledge of this subject should be ready for introduction.

PREVENTION OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH

Activities Of British Social Hygiene Council

Following are the extracts from the annual report of British Social Hygiene Council for the year 1937-1938:—

Many tributes have been paid from official and other sources to the effectiveness of this educational work. Syphilis has been cut down by 50 per cent., but is still an important public health problem. Children are still being born in Great Britain, even though in fewer numbers, with the germs of syphilis in their bodies. Gonorrhoea has been less successfully diminished, and many cases are still occurring.

The Council some years ago widened the scope of its work to include all the social aspects of sex, and to bring within the range of its activities the prevention of the less gross and more subtle—but in many respects equally serious—damage to health which arises from emotional disorders, many of them due to ignorance and wrong knowledge of the place of sex in life. The Report gives particulars of the educational courses for adolescents which have been given up and down the country, and which have been obviously much required and much appreciated.

YOUTH AND EMERGENCY.

The rearmament and defence problem brings a new importance and significance to the work for young people which the British Social Hygiene Council has developed. Both conduct and health —physical and mental—are involved in the possibilities of an emergency situation. One of the most striking features of the defence programme is the great expansion of our Air Force, with the establishment of a large number of new Training Centres and Aerodromes in what were hitherto predominently rural areas. This entails the concentration in these areas of large numbers of adolescent and young men of good physique, and rendered more attractive to all women by the wearing of a smart uniform. Granted that modern youth has attained a comparatively high standard of sex-conduct, it is nevertheless certain that these conditions will lead in such areas to a considerable degree of sexual promiscuity, likely to be further increased by an influx into the neighbourhood of camps of a number of women. This, in turn, will inevitably lead to increased venereal infection, both among the personnel of the camps and the neighbouring civilian population—male and female.

The British Social Hygiene Council early recognised the importance and valuable work which youth organisations perform, and practically all of these are affiliated to the Council. Many problems where sex questions are involved, especially on the psychological side, face the modern youth leader, and special courses are devised for them so that they may better understand the impulses and forces which affect their youthful charges.

NO. 40D IN NEXT WAR.

Another problem which should be tackled in good time is that of the control of infected persons who refuse to undergo treatment and become potential sources of grave spread of infection. In the Great War the notorious regulation 40D of D. O. R. A. gave rise to an enormous amount of criticism and antagonism, and was a thoroughly unsatisfactory measure. It is most important that, in the case of another War, some measures calculated to prevent the spread of venereal diseases by infected persons, which has been

(Continued in column 3.)

Jawahar's Appeal To Withdraw Resignation

(Continued From Page 19)

of the method suggested for the formation of the Working Committee, he said in the absence of any other alternative he would prefer to accept the lesser evil.

A CAPTIVIST PRESIDENT.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal congratulated Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President on his resignation as in his opinion Pandit Pant's resolution passed by the Tripuri Congress was intended to make him a captivist President and compel obedience at point of bayonet. He suggested that the All-India Congress Committee should elect there and then a new Working Committee which would be revolutionary in outlook and character.

Mr. Jadu Mangraj (Parliamentary Secretary, Orissa) opposed the resolution, and questioned the propriety and legality of it. It would be unfair to the Congress President himself to have to preside over the Cabinet with which he did not agree.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT.

Swami Govindanand (Karachi) further opposed the resolution and pleaded for a united front.

He appealed to all to leave the matter in the hands of the A.I.C.C. as many more speakers desired to speak Mrs. Naidu, Acting President, adjourned the session till 1 p.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

About 350 members out of 420 attended the A.I.C.C. session.

The President on his arrival received tremendous ovation. Before the proceedings commenced the President apologised for his delay in coming to the meeting and said that people could easily imagine the circumstances which kept him from the session for an hour.

A MATTER OF CONCESSION.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at the outset reminded the visitors that it was a matter of concession to them that they were allowed in the meeting of the A.I.C.C. and requested them to be calm and quiet and co-operate with the A.I.C.C. in seeing that the proceedings were conducted in a calm and quiet manner.

Coming to business he said:—

"The first item is the announcement of the Working Committee, but as you are aware no Working Committee has yet been formed in terms of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's resolution. I have made my best endeavour. Before I come to that, I like to read to you a letter of Mahatma Gandhi which I have received

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO BOSE.

The letter runs as follows:—

"My dear Subhas,—You have asked me to give in terms of Pandit Pant's resolution the names for the Working Committee. As I have told you in my letters and telegrams, I feel utterly incompetent to do so. Much has happened since Tripuri. Knowing your own views and knowing how you and most of the members differ in fundamentals it seems to me if I give the names it will be an imposition on you. I have argued this point at length in my letters to you. Nothing that has happened during these three days of closest conversation between us, has already altered my views.

"Such being the case, you are free to choose your own Committee. I have told you too that if you will discuss with the ex-members the possibilities of mutual approach nothing will please me better to know that you are able to come together.

Into what has happened till now I need not go. You and the ex-members present will make the position clear before the A.I.C.C. Only it has been a matter of greatest grief to me that a mutual settlement has not been possible. I hope, however, whatever is [illegible] will be done with mutual goodwill".

SUBHAS' STATEMENT

After reading Mahatma Gandhi's letter Mr. Bose made a statement placing his resignation in the hands of the All India Congress Committee. After explaining the circumstances under which, in spite of best efforts, no settlement could be made as to the formation of the Working Committee, Mr. Bose said: "unfortunately for us Mahatma Gandhi has felt unable to nominate the Working Committee. As the last step I have tried my best to arrive at an informal solution of the problem. Mahatma Gandhi told me that prominent members of the previous Working Committee and myself should put our heads together and see if we could arrive at an agreement. Unfortunately though we spent several hours in discussing matter, we could not arrive at a settlement.

FEAR OF PROVING 'MISFIT'

"I have been pondering deeply as to what I could do to help the A.I.C.C. in solving the problem that is now placed before it. I feel that my presence as President at this juncture may possibly be a sort of obstacle or handicap in its path. For instance the A.I.C.C. may feel inclined to appoint a Working Committee in which I shall be a misfit.

"I feel further that it may possibly be easier for the A.I.C.C. to settle the matter if it can have a new President.

"After mature deliberation therefore and in an entirely helpful spirit I am placing my resignation in your hands".—

LET OLD COMMITTEE WORK

After reviewing the whole situation and emphasising that they had to concentrate on much larger issues, particularly in view of the fact that the world was moving fast towards war, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a personal appeal to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to withdraw the resignation. He said that this was no time to elect a new President and the Working Committee, because besides being waste of time it had to be thought how far the atmosphere thus created would serve the country's interest. So far as the Working Committee was concerned he suggested that the old Working Committee should continue to work. But in the old Working Committee there were two members who were unable to serve —Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram—the former being in jail and the latter being ill. Therefore later on it would be decided after mutual consultation how those two seats would be filled.

WHY HE TENDERED RESIGNATION.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose placed his resignation before the A. I. C. C. at 5-30 p. m. In the course of his statement to the A. I. C. C. Mr. Bose explained the circumstances why he could not implement Pandit Pant's resolution, how his correspondence and subsequent conversations with Mahatma Gandhi proved ineffective and why he could not according to Gandhiji's advice form the new Working Committee.—United Press.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided over the session after the tea recess said that as the senior most ex-President of the Indian National Congress present here, it was her duty to conduct the proceedings in the voluntary absence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President. Her only function was to see that the proposal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was successfully and ultimately passed by the House. There would be few speeches but she did not like to take votes to-night because she wanted the House as well as the President to have the whole night to consider their and his affirmative answer to the proposition.

Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai supporting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a formal resolution. He explained that the situation as it prevailed at present was the result of certain misunderstandings and affirmed that so far as the ultimate objective, namely, Independence was concerned, there was no difference between the old members of the Working Committee and others.

Hon. Mr. Kidwai's resolution ran: "This Committee requests the President to withdraw his resignation and further requests him to nominate afresh the Working Committee which functioned in 1938"

MR. NARAIN'S FEARS

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain supporting the resolution said that if Mr. Bose resigned the repercussions would be serious. Forces of disruption would be let loose and the struggle for Independence would recede into the background. His suggestion, therefore, was that the Congress President should withdraw his resignation. Although he did not agree with Pandit Jawaharlal's proposal, but since that was the only way out of the difficulty, it had to be accepted.

PRESIDENT'S POSITION

Opposing the resolution, Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal from U. P. said that whatever Pandit Jawaharlal might have stated it was clear that the present resolution would make the President only a Chairman of the Committee and would not make him a President which the President wanted to be.—United Press.

LABOUR VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Twelve Labour volunteers constituting the Zamiruddin Fauj were taken into custody by the Police this morning while on duty near the A. I. C. C. pandal at Wellington Square.—United Press.

TICKETS WORTH RS. 20,000 SOLD.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

A. I. C. C. tickets worth about Rs. 20,000 have been sold up till now.—United Press.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE ON JAWAHAR'S RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Some of the Socialist leaders met Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose after the A.I.C.C. meeting, at the Pandal, to-day, and discussed with him about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution, and it is believed they urged Mr. Bose to accept the resolution.

A move is afoot to move an amendment to the second clause of the resolution, relating to the formation of the Working Committee, while there are some among the Socialists who are opposed to the resolution.

The Socialist leaders are meeting to-morrow morning at 8 a.m., and later on, will consult Pandit Nehru in respect of his resolution.—A. P.

Congress Socialists Confer

CALCUTTA, April 29

The Socialist members of the A.I.C.C. met this afternoon at the office of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party. The meeting was held in camera

It is understood that all aspects of the present tangle were discussed and it was generally agreed that the resignation of Mr. Bose would not be in the interests of the country.

It was therefore thought desirable that Mr. Bose should accept the suggestions of the other group regarding the formation of the Working Committee.—United Press.

MORE LEADERS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 29.

This morning's arrival in connection with the A.I.C.C. meeting included the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P., Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan, Hon. Mr. A. N. Singh, Finance Minister of Bihar, Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister of Bombay, Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Revenue Minister of U. P., Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dobe, Minister for Irrigation, Orissa, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Pandit Nilkanta Das, Mr. Jagatnarain Lal, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Mr. Kanailal Desai and Mr. Jadumani Mongraj.—

MADRAS CONTINGENT

The Madras contingent of the A.I.C.C. members including the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan Minister for Public Health, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. Ramanatha Pillai, Mr. Gopala Reddi, Ministers, seven Parliamentary Secretaries and about 40 others arrived this morning by the Madras Mail.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is staying at Birla Park, while Dr. Rajan is staying with Dr. B. C. Roy.—United Press.

NO MORE MEETINGS SAYS SUBHAS

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The protracted negotiations between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi and the old Working Committee members regarding the formation of the Working Committee concluded at 1-10 p.m.

Approached by pressmen they refused to give any news at this stage.

"I have no news to give you," was the reply of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to a representative of the United Press.

Further asked by the "United Press" representative whether there would be any meeting again, Mr. Bose replied in the negative.

Further questioned as to whether he had any announcement or statement to make Mr. Bose said smilingly that an announcement would be made at the A.I.C.C. meeting this afternoon.—United Press.

Gandhiji's Humorous Reply

CALCUTTA: April 26.

Gandhiji on being approached by the waiting journalists after the leaders' conference at 4 p. m. as to what was the outcome of the deliberations at first refused to say anything and then humorously remarked:—

"With Subhas Babu out for what is worth you have found in me a wrong man."

Pandit Nehru also remarked in the similar strain.

Mr. Bose, on his turn, told the pressmen:—

"You cannot expect me to manufacture news for you".

Being, however, asked by the "United Press" special representative whether the situation was hopeful, Mr. Bose smilingly said:—"I am always hopeful".

Being further asked whether the talks had concluded, Mr. Bose said: "Our conversations are still proceeding".—United Press.

PERVERSITY OF KASHMIR DURBAR

Exposure Of Reactionary Attitude On Basis Of Orders

SHAIKH MAHOMED ABDULLAH SEEKS INDIAN LEADERS' GUIDANCE

Shaikh Mahomed Abdullah, the Kashmir leader has issued the following:—

It will be recalled that Mahatma Gandhi in the recent statement advised the people of the Indian States to suspend all active agitation for responsible Government in order to give time to the Princes to ponder over the commendable speech of His Excellency The Viceroy at Delhi. It appears however the Indian Princes are not availing of time for evolving any schemes of Reform. Instead in some States particularly in Jammu and Kashmir State, the Government are forging new methods of oppression to crush the popular movement.

We in Kashmir were in full accord with the sentiments that inspired the advice tendered by Mahatma Gandhi. For this reason we are concentrating our attention almost entirely on the constructive side of our political programme which includes an effort to improve the relations between different communities in the State and above all nationalising our politics so as to bring in all communities on one consolidated platform. This is a huge task, which deserves sympathy from all nationalists in the country.

OPPOSITION FROM DURBAR

But I have been informed on excellent authority that the Jammu and Kashmir Government are preparing to oppose every efforts of ours to bring about happy relations between different communities and nationists our politics. My conclusion is not based on rumour. I am in possession of a number of recent orders of the Governor of Kashmir Province which leave little doubt that the Government do not propose to utilize the time in the way that Mahatma Gandhi hoped that they would. The incorrigible perversity of the Jammu and Kashmir Durbar is evidenced by the following order passed on April 1, 1939:—

"Whenever meetings are held against the Government or processions taken out by the agitators, I want the Police and Revenue Agencies to note and intimate if any Government employee Government Pensioner, Scholarship holder or persons in receipt of Government favour in any shape or their relatives take part in such Anti-Government activities.

"Instructions are being issued to Wazir-Wazarats to intimate all Revenue employees and other village officials to watch such meetings and processions or other demonstration. It is not sufficient for the individual to say that he himself—did not take part in any anti-government activity, but he (person in receipt of Government favour) is also responsible that his relatives and dependants remain loyal and do not indulge in objectionable activities.

"Every person in receipt of Government favour is expected to remain loyal and dissuade his friends and relatives from participating in Anti-Government activities. Loyalty does not constitute in merely not taking part in objectionable activities, but the times have come that all loyal persons should do propaganda for the Government and actively resist anti-Government movement."

TWO OTHER ORDERS

This order, which is intended to desist the persons in receipt of Government favour, in any shape or form, from participating in any national movement, is to be read in conjunction with two other orders which evince the efforts of the Government to cripple our movement in rural areas. These orders were passed on April 5 and April 6 respectively.

Order No. 2 says.—

"The Wazir-Wazarats (Deputy Commissioners) will please inform every village officials through the Tehsildars that no one can be compelled to pay any subscription to any unauthorised person or agency. The Zamindars being illiterate do not realise their own benefits. If it comes to my notice that any individual is deceiving or suscriptions are realised from the Zamindars by the unauthorised persons or agency, the Lumberdars, Zaildars Chowkidars, Jagirdar and Patwari concerned will be punished.

"The zamindars may be told that any person using force or compulsion against their wishes can be dealt with under the law and village officials Zaildars, Lumberdars, Chowkidars, and Patwaries will please ensure that in such cases where subscriptions etc., are collected by unauthorised persons or agencies, proper steps are taken against the culprits."

Order No. 3 says:—

"All Jagirdars must be clearly told that they have to be loyal at all times. Loyalty does not begin and with merely not taking part in the agitation or keeping aloof, but it demands them to take active steps that nothing objectionable is allowed to happen within their jagirs. They are also responsible to see that none of their tenants or the individuals of the Jagir take part in Anti-Government activities.

"If it is found that anti-government meetings or demonstrations are held in the jurisdiction of any jagir or any member of the family of the jagirdar, or his dependants or servants or tenants take part in any anti-Government Meeting or demonstration the Jagirdar or the Muafidar concerned will be held responsible.

"This fact should be brought to every jagirdar, Muafidar or Guzarkhar.

"Copies of this order have been sent to all the Deputy Commissioners of Kashmir Province with the remark that proper watch should be exercised wherein the jagirdars their servants, dependants or persons connected with their jagir take part in any anti-government activity a report should be made to me so that action for the resumption of their jagirs be taken."

WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

These orders speak for themselves. The Government's intentions are also clear. They are taking fullest advantage of the present quiet that prevails in the State. No "unauthorized agency," perhaps except the agents of the Revenue Department, is to be allowed to approach the peasant should find an echo on the political platform. The peasants are lulled to sleep. At the same time the Jagirdars Muafidars and other landlords are to be coerced into an artificial loyalty. It appears that the Kashmir Government does not depend or trust either their jagirdars or the illiterate peasantry.

In these circumstances the question has to be posed: What should be our attitude? We seek the guidance of the Indian Leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as to what should be best course of action.

It seems certain that if the situation is not tackled atonce and with vigour, we shall soon be forced into a conflict with the Government and at the juncture the responsibility for the consequences of the conflict shall not be ours.

JAIPURIS SEE MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Mr. Bhagirath Kanoria and Mr. Sitaram Sakseria, President and Secretary respectively of the Jaipur Projan Parishad and a few others saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

It is understood that talks between them and Gandhiji related to the Jaipur Satyagraha also which remains suspended in obedience to Gandhiji's wishes and Gandhiji's advice was sought as to the future course of action to be adopted as regards the Jaipur movement.—United Press.

TWO METHODS

The Soviet Government, whose moral lectures to the democracies are sometimes resented in this country, has just completed a little practical demonstration of how to treat aggressive nations. The field chosen for this experiment was the hoary old dispute with Japan about her rights to fish in Russian waters. These "rights," which are based chiefly on custom and rather uncertainly on the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, were recognised by the Soviet Government in a Fisheries Convention in 1928.

Under the terms of that convention, however, "the Japanese industry lost ground so badly that when it expired in 1936 Japan demanded a new one. But the Soviet Government, which in the meantime had built up an important fishing industry of its own, would not agree to the Japanese terms. Moreover, it had the whip hand in the negotiations, for without an agreement the Japanese would have no rights.

For the last two years a serious crisis has been avoided only by extending the old convention at the last moment, but this year the Soviet Government announced that it was going to withdraw about forty of the lots usually sold to Japanese fishermen for "strategic reasons." The Japanese Government blustered and threatened, but without frightening the Soviet Government—and the convention finally expired. The Japanese Government, having then no rights whatever, threatened to resort to "free fishing" and to send warships with the fishing fleet. but Mr Litvinov was not impressed.

How right he was has now been proved, for when the fishing fleets were on the point of sailing Japan has climbed down and agreed to take 27 fewer lots than last year at a higher rental if only Russia will agree to extend the old convention for one year more. Mr. Litvinov has graciously consented.

France, on the other hand, who has trusted to "appeasement" in the Far East, is now finding out her mistake. Japan, having first occupied the large island of Hainan, which was formerly considered almost as a French protectorate, has now annexed the tiny Spratley Island, of which the French Navy took possession in 1930 and which the French Government formally claimed in 1933. —"Manchester Guardian."

COUNCIL OF STATE DURING KING'S ABSENCE

LONDON (via Rugby): April 28.

Five Counsellors of State will shortly be appointed to act for the King during his absence in Canada and the United States. The appointment of a Counsel of State will bring the Regency Act of 1937 into operation for the first time.

It is laid down in the Act that that the Counsellors shall include the wife or husband of the Sovereign. This explains why the Queen's name appears in the list. The Act provides for the Queen's absence although she is Counsellor. It lays down that the powers shall be exercised by the Counsellors specified in the Letters Patent in which the King delegates certain functions. Other Counsellors by terms of the Act are the Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Kent, Princess Royal and Princess Arthur of Connaught.—B.O.W.

HERTZOG REBUKES MACLEAN

PORT ELIZABETH, (By Mail).

General Hertzog, the Union Prime Minister, has reproved the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr. James Maclean, for "offensive" references to Hitler, it was revealed here recently.

The Mayor denounced the "deplorable and ruthless behaviour of the misguided celibate of Central Europe" in a speech at a public meeting on the refugee problem on March 22. He described Hitler as a "convalescent maniac" and an "Austrian corporal".

The local German Consul protested against the speech, and the Mayor received a letter from General Hertzog, who said that the German Minister Plenipotentiary had approached him about the matter. General Hertzog added. "I informed the Minister that I very much regretted that you had expressed yourself in such an offensive manner about the head of the German State. May I appeal to you as a citizen of the Union most earnestly to consider whether it might be possible for you, in the public interest, to express your feelings in future in a form less liable to give offence?"

Replying to General Hertzog the Mayor admitted that his language was "somewhat strong". He added, "When I recall the brutal murder of Dollfuss, the cruel imprisonment of Schuschnigg, and the way Benes was hounded out of his country, I wonder whether you, sir, as head of a State protected by the British Navy, are not being more complacent than you ought to be with the representative of a regime which apparently delights in treating Prime Ministers in this fashion".

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL FLAG ON CORPORATION BUILDING.

Mr. N. B. Panthaki has addressed a letter to the members of the Corporation requesting them to arrange for hoisting the national tricolour flag on the Corporation building.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ CONGRATULATED

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes that the following resolution was passed at the annual general meeting of the Sabha:—

"This annual general meeting of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, strongly condemns the action of the Jaipur State Authorities in arresting Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Sabha and keeping him under indefinite detention without trial and congratulates Seth Jamanalal on his doing Satyagraha for the right of the State subjects."

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	92/11
4 per cent 1960/70	108/10
5 per cent 1945/55	112/3
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27
Bank of India	137
Central Bank	31/9
Imperial Bank F P	1501/4
Imperial Bank P P	363/12
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	109
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	360
Ambica	249/6
Arun	218/12
Arvind	1105
Asok	197/8
Bharatkhand	2175
Bombay Dyeing	738/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	580/10
Central India	190/10
Century	195
Colaba	100
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	475
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	115
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	42/8
Jubilee	201/4
Khatau Makanji	65
Kohinoor	206/4
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	88/2
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	171/14
Raipur	595
Rajnagar	177/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3125
Simplex	63/2
Swadeshi	188/2
Vishnu	1050
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1360
Tata Hydro Ord	143/12
Tata Power Ord	1210
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	315/10
Associated Cements	119/4
Belapur	171/4
Bomay Burbma New	141/14
Bombay Burma Old	421/4
Bombay Steam	208/12
Bombay Telephone	78/12
Br B Petrol	3/1
Burma Corporation	5/9
Dalmia Cement	10/5
Indian Bleaching	86/14
Industrial Investment Tr	40/12
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/14
Indian Iron	22/14
Mysore Sugar	30/4
Port Canning	68/8
Premier Construction	58/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/12
Shivrajpur	31/8
Tata Oil	34/4
Tata Steel Ordy	255
Tata Steel Defd	1175
JUTES	
Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	52/13
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	473
Kanknarrah	360
Lawrence	333
Reliance	58

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 29

Broach A/M opening 154 highest 154 3/4 lowest 153 3/4 closing 154

Broach J/A opening 153 5/8 highest 154 1/4 lowest 152 3/4 closing 152 7/8

New Broach A/M 1940 opening 148 3/8 highest 149 lowest 147 closing 147 1/4

Oomra May opening 141 3/8 highest 142 lowest 141 3/8 closing 141 5/8

Oomra July opening 141 3/8 highest 142 lowest 141 3/8 closing 141 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 134 highest 135 lowest 133 closing 133

Bengal May opening 114 highest 114 1/2 lowest 113 3/4 closing 113 3/4

Bengal July opening 114 1/2 highest 115 lowest 114 1/8 closing 114 1/8

Bengal D/J opening 113 highest 113 3/4 lowest 111 7/8 closing 111 7/8

Night session: Broach J/A opening 153 1/8 highest 153 5/8 lowest 152 7/8 closing 153 1/4 Broach A/M 1940 closing 147 7/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 28

May ..... sh. 7 9 3/4d.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh	102	38,385	48,713
Central India	74	209,754	40,191
Barsi and Nagar	20	73,676	138,034
Hyderabad Gaorani	16	4,275	38,944
Berar	39	161,197	298,803
Central Provinces		35,277	64,503
Total Oomras	251	522,564	629,188
Dholera	372	182,464	75,182
N W Provinces		2,401	2,754
Rajputana	322	58,161	14,441
Sind Punjab	775	307,320	490,514
Broach	3,443	373,286	190,644
Coompta and Dharwar	1,145	48,602	25,414
Westerns Northerns	537	35,101	14,074
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5	2,568	1,811
American		3,208	173,044
Egyptian, African and Sudan	11,127	243,331	351,982
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	17,977	1,784,331	1,970,832
Arrived by road to 27th April 1939		317,055	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 27th April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,749	231,846	206,584
Japan and China	27,150	778,811	497,172
Coast Ports		27,326	48,473
Up-country by Rail		195,386	270,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,145	23,215
Total	28,899	1,251,514	1,015,726

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 29

Temperatures abnormally low, cold rains, Eastern Belt getting too much rain. Forecast: Eastern Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 28

May	£10	15	0
June	£10	16	3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 29

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	26	13	0
Highest	26	14	0
Lowest	26	10	0
Closing	26	13	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	7	6
Highest	28	9	3
Lowest	28	6	0
Closing	28	8	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	14	0
Highest	25	1	0
Lowest	24	14	0
Closing	25	0	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	2	6
Highest	28	2	6
Lowest	27	14	6
Closing	28	1	0
Groundnuts Sept—			
Opening	29	9	0
Highest	29	11	3
Lowest	29	8	6
Closing	29	10	9
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	25	8	0
Highest	25	10	6
Lowest	25	7	9
Closing	25	9	0
Clearing Rates:—			
Castorseeds May	26	14	0
Groundnuts May	28	8	0
Cottonseeds May	25	0	0
Castorseeds Sept	28	2	0
Groundnuts August	29	10	0
Cottonseed Sept.	25	8	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 47. Liverpool May Rs. 48

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 41. Liverpool July Rs. 39 1/2

New York Liverpool: May 68 July 50 October 43 December 54 January 57

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 29

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 98 August 93

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 107 August 108

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 140 August 141

Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London April 12:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on April 5th was £226,160,005 at 148/6d. per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,600,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the three working days of the week under review. Nervousness occasioned by the political situation caused a certain amount of reselling by Continental holders and this formed the main proportion of supplies, as sales by official quarters were not in evidence; offerings on occasion were insufficient to meet buyers requirements in full. Most of the gold available was secured for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£ 47,468
Southern Rhodesia	187,101
British East Africa	18,742
British India	66,380
New Zealand	7,019
Belgium	8,771,979
France	6,751
Germany	6,124
Netherlands	138,658
Switzerland	643,597
Other Countries	13,630
	£9,907,449

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£7,688,454
Canada	610,220
France	2,082
Netherlands	18,054
Switzerland	10,394
Morocco	5,168
Palestine	5,952
Other Countries	2,604
	£8,342,928

Gold shipments from Bombay during the past week amounted to about £502,000; the s.s. "Strathallan" carries about £100,000 and the s.s. "President Garfield" about £402,000.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1939 was 1,075,807 fine ounces and this established a new monthly high record; the previous record was 1,047,389 fine ounces produced during August 1938.

The March 1939 output compares with 979,128 fine ounces in February 1939 and 1,012,516 fine ounces in March 1938.

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter holidays the week under review contained only three working days, during which the market was rather quiet, the price for cash remaining unchanged at 20d. and that for two months' delivery varying only between 19.11/16d. and 19.13/16d.

Resales have been made by speculators, but these were offset by bear covering purchases whilst purchases for America also provided support. The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold.

No important change appears imminent, but present conditions are such as to render the outlook uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 8th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Australia	£11,242
Belgium	8,305
France	11,528
Aden and Dependencies	11,870
Iraq	2,285
Other Countries	7,370
	£52,600

EXPORTS

United States of America	£69,720
Canada	11,414
Norway	1,708
Denmark	2,972
Italy	1,261
Other Countries	511
	£87,586

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 29

Wheat	2,709	cwts.
Linseed	13,730	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	185	cwts.
Gingellyseed	143	cwts.
Poppyseed	118	cwts.
Groundnuts	10,473	ctws.
Castorseed	327	cwts.
Rice	41,795	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,367	cwts.
Cottonseed	6,934	cwts.
Gram	2,933	cwts.
Joowar	3,173	cwts.
Barley	10	cwts.
Bajree	878	cwts.

FAVOURABLE EFFECT OF BERLIN SPEECH ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

Berlin speech favourably construed by market. We consider Gilts likely to appreciate in view of Government's monetary policy and necessity of borrowing finance for armament expenditure.

Consett Iron	8/7 1/2
John Brown	29/9
Broken Hill North	33/9
Broken Hill South	20
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/9
Kamra Tin	1/2
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/4 1/2
Tunnel Cement	38/6
O K Bazar	20/6
Bristol Aircraft	19/6
Westland Aircraft	8
Halesowen Steel	8/6

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, April 28

May	dol 0.73
July	dol 0.71 5/8
September	dol 0.72 1/8

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, April 28

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 165 per tola

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 7/8
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	7
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	57
American Tel and Tel	158 1/4
Western Union Telg	18 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	31
New York Central R R	13 7/8
Texas Corporation	36 3/4
Amrex Corporation	21
Union Carbon and Carbide	72 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	79
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	56
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	99
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	91
Consolidated Mining and S of Canada	57
United States Steel	45 1/2
United States Steel Pref	107 1/2
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 7/8
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
General Motors	41 5/8
General Electric	34 1/4
Lockheed	24
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Phillips Petroleum	35
Socony	11 7/8
Chase National Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	108

Turnover 725,000 shares. Firmness in commodity prices is most favourable development. Unless Hitler's speech brings about a conference, crisis will continue and prove spasmodically disturbing influence in business and all markets and will tend to exaggerate unsatisfactory domestic business unless Washington adopts a sudden change with more inspiring attitude towards business problems.

London: Hitler's speech is favourably construed by market. We consider gilt-edged securities are likely to appreciate in view of Government's monetary policy and necessity of borrowing finance for armament expenditure.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 29

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-10-0

Tone: Firm.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 28

May	52 1/2d.
May	50d. New
July	52 1/4d.
October	54 1/4d.

N. Y. COTTON EIGHT POINTS DOWN

Wheat Active On Fresh Anxiety Over International Situation

NARROW MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGES

BOMBAY: April 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Market was devoid of any interest as there was nothing to report from Washington and the International situation remains to be clarified. Prices eased under the pressure of week-end liquidation and foreign selling.

WHEAT

Liverpool was fairly active on improved demand following fresh anxiety over International situation.

Chicago remained closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

Exchange rates were steady with hardly any important changes.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 29.

Previous closing	8.20
To-day's opening	8.17
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	8.12
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 29.

Previous closing	4.42
To-day's opening	4.44
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.43
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154-8
July August	Rs. 154-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 29.

The New York cotton was devoid of activity in the absence of concrete developments in Washington while lack of clarification of international situation also restrained the activity. In the meanwhile better textiles continues to impart some strength.

The trading in July began at 8.17 i.e. three points lower than the last closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and scattered outside selling with some liquidation while subsequently prices gave way under renewed week-end liquidation and foreign selling under which the rate steadily fell and closed at 8.12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 29.

In the local cotton market Broach July/August opened at Rs. 154-12 and then it advanced to Rs. 155-8. The market closed slightly easy with Broach quoting at Rs. 155-0.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 29.

The following are opening ranges:—
May (8.39/8.39) 8.41/8.40
July (8.11/8.11) 8.18/8.17
October (7.72/7.72) 7.78/7.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 29.

The following are opening quotations:
American May (4.65) 4.64
American July (4.43) 4.43
Egyptian May (6.23) 6.29
Egyptian July (6.35) 6.33

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 29.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£30 1/4 sellers) £29

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 29.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 29.

Previous closing	4.68.15
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 29.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 29.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued to move within very narrow margin.

Franc opened at 176.71 with hardly any important changes thereafter.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.203) 13.203
New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.99
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (88.97) 89.00
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (20 3/16d) 20 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3months (1 5/16 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent
6 months (2 1/4 to 2 1/4 per cent) 2 to 2 per cent.

11/16 sellers
Dunlop May (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
Lightning May (£29 3/4) £29 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 paid and sellers 7 15/16 buyers
Forward July September (8 1/16 buyers) 8 1/8 value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 29.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 52 3/8d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 29.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small Indian buying. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 29.

Spot	(20 3/16d) 20 1/8d—1/16
Forward	(20d) 19 15/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 29.

Silver ready	52 15 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 13 0
Silver Jeth	52 12 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 0
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 3
Gold Jeth	37 0 6
Sovereign	23 11 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 29.

Wheat May	3 5 3
Wheat September	3 6 9
Linseed May	5 4 0
Linseed September	5 6 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 29.

Liverpool wheat opened very steady with old May at 52 7/8d. The trading was fairly active on improved demand following fresh anxiety over international situation.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 29.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92-12 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 29.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 29.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 43) dol 41 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 23 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 3/4) dol 45 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 29

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	117/18
Bengal F G	115/16
C P 1	155/57
C P 2	149/50
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	140/44
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	143/44
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	127/34
Jalna Sailu	136/38
Burwah Sanavad	140/42
Khandwa	140/42
Mathia F G	112/17
Broach	159/60
Punjab 4 F	178/83
Punjab 289 F	205/08
Sindh N T	190/95
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	195/97
Surat	197/200
Navsari	207/10
Western Farm	170/75

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 29

Ready Javas	Rs. 16 12 0
Shipment April	7 6 0
Shipment May	7 3 6
Shipment June	7 1 6
Shipment July	6 15 6
Shipment August	6 13 0
Shipment September	6 6 6
Java Spot	F. 6.80

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Fall In Discount Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 29.

On the Money Market borrowers of overnight money were frequently obliged to cover a wider field to satisfy their requirements, especially earlier in the week, when lenders outside the clearing bank circle, occasionally obtained 1 per cent against bonds as security. Despite some stringency in the monetary situation discount brokers found bill rates moving against them, which was substantiated when treasury bill tender revealed that this week's average rate of discount dropped from 1 11/32 to 1 7/32.

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Jute: Again slightly easier feeling was noticed in this section and the chief speculative leader Howrah opened quiet at Rs. 52/6 but later on improved to Rs. 52/8 and the total volume of business was nothing but poor. Coals: More or less neglected. Teas were entirely neglected. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues ruled quiet but steady. Other industrials did not show much appreciation. Govt. securities were steady.

Govt. securities: Three and half per cent, Government paper 92/9/6, five per cent U.P. Bonds 1944 109/3,

Bank: Reserve Bank 108.

Coals: Bengal 286, Central Kurkend pref 106 Ex Div.

Jutes: Bally 185/8, Cheviot 160, Howrah 52/8, Lothian 198, Orient 178.

Miscellaneous: Burma corpn 5/9, Consolidated tin 5/14, Indian copper 1/14, Tavoy tin 1/4, Dalmia cement ord 10/4, do pref 92/8, Braithwaite and Co. 6, Indian iron 22/14, Steel corpn ord 10/15, Humayun property defd 1/2, Midnapore Zemindary 64, Dyer Meakin Breweries 30/8, Mahaswastika ord 95, Ryam 13/8,

Debentures: Six per cent 1935,45, Humayun property 105 small lot.—A.P.

Sterling purchases by the Reserve Bank of India in the week ended Friday, the 28th April 1939, amounted to £160,000.

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

Taxables.	This week.	Running Yield.
2¼% 1948-52 Loan	96 2	2.413
3½% G. Paper	92 10	3.190
3 % 1951-54 Loan	98 4	2,577
3 % 1941- Bond	101 4	2.503
3 % 1963-65 Loan	96 6	2.626
3½% 1947-50 Loan	101 6	2,914
4 % 1043 Bond	106 10	3,321
4 % 1960-70 Loan	108 8	3,112
4½% 1955-60 Loan	113 8	3.347
5 % 1939-44 Loan	100 4	4.212
5 % 1940-43 Loan	103 12	4.067
Taxfrees.		
5 % 1945-55 Loan	112 4	4.454
4 % 1953-63 Mys.	111 8	3,587
5 % 1955 Mys.	124 0	4.032

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		122	119	116	113
Punjab		122	119	116	113
Rajputana		124	121	118	115
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	157	154	151	148	
Broach No. 2		162	160	157	155
Punjab Ame		185	183	180	178
Surat		205	203	200	198
Rajpipla		202	200	197	195
Navsari		214	212	209	207

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 28-4-39	3634000	7540000
Receipts yesterday 28-4-39	6000	16000
Exports to date 28-4-39	3120000	5260000
Stock at Ports 21-4-39	2177000	2821000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-4-39	2828000	2318000
Stock at Liverpool 21-4-39	921000	1239000
Visible Supply 21-4-39	5885000	6882000
Quantity in sight 21-4-39	8531000	12975000
Quantity out of sight 21-4-39	8281000	8974000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 29

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153/12 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 154 on scattered buying. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 148/8.

The market is keenly awaiting developments regarding U. S. Cotton export subsidy as it has a direct influence over our prices. America intends to recapture lost markets and in doing so, it is prepared to bear the loss of two cents per lb. on seven million bales.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was fairly steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 154. Later on business was restricted and prices closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1939	156	4	0
Broach J/A 1939	154	12	0
Broach A/M 1940	148	10	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1939	143	4	0
Oomra July 1939	142	14	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1939	114	8	0
Bengal July 1939	114	12	0
Bengal D/J 1940	112	12	0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 28

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.38—4
May	6.22—5
July	6.35—2
October	6.47—1
November	6.47—1
January	6.50—2
March	6.54—1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.52+1
May	5.38—3
July	5.45—3
October	5.51—3
November	5.49—3
January	5.52—3
March	5.54—3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 28

SAKELS—	
May	10.75—37
July	11.16—15
November	11.67+2
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.20+5
August	9.23+7
October	9.22+9
December	9.23+9
February	9.29+11
GIZA—	
May	10.83—13
July	11.18+5
November	11.35+7
January	11.47+10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 29

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices both Spot and forward remained unchanged at 20 3/16d. and at 20d. respectively. Speculators bought and sold, and there was some bear covering. The market was quietly steady. India was a small seller at fixed rates. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	37	0	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	1	0
Jeth delivery	37	1	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	2	9
SILVER			
Ready	52	15	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	14	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	4	6
Jeth delivery	52	13	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	11	6

LONDON SILVER

London, April 28

Spot	20 3/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, April 28

Gold Bars Fine, per oz £7-8-6

GOLD EXPORT FROM BOMBAY

Bombay shipped bar gold worth Rs. 28,60,333 to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 29.

The s.s. 'Tairea' carried two consignments of bullion collectively valued at Rs. 27,744 for Mombasa, while five shipments of gold worth Rs. 28,32,589 were on board the s.s 'Stratheden', which left for London, on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,21,14,73,555.

Short Covering In Steel Shares

NARROW TRADING SESSION

Absence Of Outside Business

BOMBAY, April 29.

Herr Hitler's speech was favourably received yesterday by all leading world Stock Exchanges, but it appears that it leaves the door for peace open and if no conference of leading powers is summoned, we fear there will be no restoration of confidence and the deadlock will continue on all exchanges.

Reactions of the American Markets to Herr Hitler's speech were varied yesterday. Wall Street initially placed a mildly bullish interpretation on it but the Chancellor's address proved to be rather an anti-climax from the market point of view with operators disappointed at the absence of a follow through to the opening advance. The result was that the final list was mostly down with a heavy tone. U. S. Steel shares declined 1 1|2 to 45 1|2 while Anaconda Coppers improved 1|8 at 23 7|8 but General Motors declined 3|4 at 41 5|8.

The action of the Washington administration is likely to hard prices of Government Securities but unless some trade recovery plan is adopted industrial shares will continue sagging tendency.

The local market failed to have any effect on Hitler's speech. The market opened quiet but steady and as soon as scattered selling was over there appeared some covering and prices of speculative counters hardened. But later on there was absence of buying and the small improvement was maintained in a narrow trading session.

The general feeling in the market continues uncertain and Hitler's speech has not clarified the situation. In view of existing low prices there is absence of Bear pressure and confused political situation in Europe is discouraging Bul's. It is a market without business and most of the quotations are nominal. There is utter absence of outside business.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,160 and after declining to Rs. 1,155 advanced to Rs. 1,175. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 253 and after declining to Rs. 252 advanced to Rs. 255|8. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 736 and improved to Rs. 738. Associated Cement opened at Rs. 118|4 and after advancing to Rs. 119|12 closed at Rs. 119|8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 422|8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 29.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOM. DYEING	738	12
100	CENTURY	195	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	191	0
100	COLABA	100	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	89	0
100	GOKAK	XD 115	8
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	206	8
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	MORARJI	115	0
250	Model	39	8
50	MYSORE	82	8
200	NEW GREAT	172	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	211	4
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1.000	Sholapur	3.200	0
50	SIMPLEX	63	8
100	SWADESHI	188	8
100	SWAN	84	8
500	Vishnu	1050	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	108	8
25-50	Central	31	9
500	Imperial	1,501	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	363	12
50-100	India	137	0
100	Reserve Bank	109	0
5	Union	5-14-0	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	119	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	0
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	33	14
400	Oriental	4,100	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1360	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram.	126	8
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	6
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	181	4
100	Surat	147	0
100	TATA HYDRO	144	0
1.000	TATA POWERS	1210	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 29

Bombay Dyeing (738/12) 736 738 737 738
Century (197/8) 195 193/8 195
Central India (189) 187 191 190 191
Kohinoor (207) 207 205 206 206/8
New Great (173) 173 171 172
Simplex (63/8) 63/8
Swadeshi (189) 188 189 188/8
Associated Cement (118/12) 118/4 119/8 119/12 119/8
Andhra (1355) 1355 1360
Tram Ord (126/4) 126/4 126/8
Tata Hydro (144) 144
Tata Power (1206/4) 1207 1205 1212 1210
T Steel Defd (1163/12) 1160 1155 1165 1175 1171 1173 1170 1176 1175
T Steel Ord (253) 253 252 255 254 255 255/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155) 155 154/12
Bellapur (171) 171 171/8
B Steam (209) 209
B Burma (421/8) 420 419 423 422/8

100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	746	4
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	15
10	Indian Iron & Steel	22	14
10	Shivrajpur	31	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1175	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	255	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	316	0
10	Air Services	7	8
50	BELLAPUR SUGAR	171	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	209	0
125	B. BURMA	422	8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	141	14
8sh.	Br. Petrol	3-1-0	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	73	12
100	IND BLEACHING	87	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	12
100	I. Radio Defd.	307	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	307	8
100	Port Canning	68	4
30	Premier Con.	58	8
10	Scindia	16	12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34	4
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,407	8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.) XD	550	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	104	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	96	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro.	142	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1516	4
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	206	14
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel Second	154	12
	p.c. Wehru	217	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 29

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 92/9/6
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 96/2
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 98/4
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101/8
3	per cent 1963/65 96/4
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55 101/6
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 106/10
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/10
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/6
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/12
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 112/3
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1972 B P T 108
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 107
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 117
6	per cent M Deb 1954 128
6	per cent K P T 1956 128

Note: Rates remain practically unchanged with a steadier undertone. Next settlement opened to-day and the budli difference ranged between Re. 0-4-6 to Re. 0-3-6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 29

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to April.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,329
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/2 23/32 29th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 29th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 29th instant
Java London 8.73 1/4 29th instant
New York London 4.68.12 28th instant
London New York 4.68.15 28th instant
London Paris 176.73 28th instant
London Italy 88.97 28th instant
London Belgium 27.56 28th instant
London Switzerland 20.82 1/4 28th instant
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 28th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 28th instant
London Amsterdam 8.75 1/2 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-8-6 27th instant
Gold £7-8-6 28th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 27th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 20 27th instant
Silver London Forward 20 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 1 5/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 28

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97
4 per cent 1948/53	101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	107 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	92 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	65 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	91 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	103 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	35

7 p.c Bombay Telephone	50	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	4

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Leaves From Last Week's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

SOCIETY GOSSIP

Started the week from the peak, the spot that Society-climbers love to haunt—Government House. Not a regular reception, but a small Cocktail Party thrown in on the eve of Lady Lumley's flight to England; she will probably be safely back here again before war blasts the west.

As befitting a Society Gossip I ought to say something about georgettes, satins and colourful saris—but as I view everything from the wrong angle, I saw something quite different; I saw the host and hostess doing their duty rounds from group to group repeating the same thing over again putting on their most charming smiles. I saw one pushing youngster skilfully edge his way into a group to catch the hostess' eye and have the honour of exchanging a few words with her. I saw a charming young lady with a winning smile move out to open her circle wider as the host approached, and then turn back with a sickly smile of nonchalance as he passed by unaware of her inviting gesture.

I saw looks of smug satisfaction on the faces of a few who moved from group to group to make as many as possible see them to show that they had the honour of having been invited there. I saw looks of weariness on the faces of some who found an hour and a half of standing rather trying. I saw looks of "I told you so" with scandalised significant nods, from some who might have been better occupied minding their own business, when a young Indian lady of a well-known family was seen with a European boy-friend.

Soft drinks were the order of the day, only a few indulging in stronger drinks, hence there will be no appreciable difference after the 1st August. Cocktail went a Baiging as we heard of the European Progressives determination to Wade through last year's lethargy emerging into greater activity; we listened with interest as we had taken nothing to fog our Temples.

All the world's stage, and what actors we thereon!

* * * *

INTERNATIONAL ART

Tuesday evening at the Taj where the International Social Club provided a pleasant evening's entertainment. Miss Phoebe Vecqueray's comic impersonations were glorious. the fussy woman visiting her sick friend may have sounded a bit out of a date, but the all too casual bridge player who ruffles the tempers of bridge fiends was non-pareil. Bridge is taken too seriously these days—the murderer, who masssacres a few conventions and tricks, deserves more sympathy than the self-appointed coroners who hold damaging inquests over the corpses of lost games; couldn't a new convention be tacked on based on the dictum of taking defeat sportingly?

Beppo's performance at the piano was commendable particularly in the La Traviata Selections, in spite of a piano that was not too good. The Club is catering mainly to the artistic side which is truly international. but art can be turned into a fad, specially Three Arts!

* * *

PING PONG

After a good dinner at the Cricket Club—the catering there has taken rapid strides recently under Moos' supervision—witnessed the Hungarian Table Tennis Champions, Kelen and Szabados, in action. They did not impress much either by clever tactics or style. Our young players seem to be made of the proper stuff and a little fashioning with experience might bring our Kapadias Laljees and Barafwalas upto the mark if they paid more attention to placing and placed their feet properly too!

How do you like this description:—"Two hulking big fellows, who might have more profitably occupied, tossed a big light marble to and fro across a table striking it with flat wooden spoons, trying to frighten and intimidate each other by hitting harder, while a crowd looked on engrossed....." Could we but see ourselves as others see us!

* * * *

DANCING—PASTIME OF THE DAY

Thursday is a Dance Evening at the Cricket Club. It does seem to have become a bit monotonous as the same old faces are visible week in and week out, and the identical couple takes the floor first as the first note of the Tango strikes up. The standard of Ballroom Dancing has improved in Bombay particularly after Pat Sykes and Andrews started coaching local fans—but it is still the minority that really dances while the majority either sit up and down, or jump in and out, or shuffle alnog out of time, or trip about on their toes having left their heels at home, or do the slow-motion hugging-on-the-spot style that they must have picked up from some unsavoury place in the West.

A suggestion:—A few W.I.A.A. patrolmen might direct the traffic on the floor hustling along those who park or wander backwards against the line of traffic, and showing red lights to the blind-bumping floor-hogs!

* * * *

W. I. A. A. MUDDLE

Looked forward to a fiery furore on Friday at the W.I.A.A. Annual. Sparks flew around but were smothered by the sensible wet-blanket section of the audience. It started off with the question of adjourning the election business in view of the unprecedented number of 3600 proxies. The Association's solicitor failed to put forth a satisfactory pleading so the meeting sentenced him to go under.

Then followed a very telling attack launched against the Magazine expenditure, and the President's defence proved very vulnerable—the promise of a drastic cut in the pay sheet and commission would have smoothed off the edge of the attack. "Who ever heard of editors getting commissions over and above fat salaries? In fact, too fat for a monthly magazine even though the writing of a few columns of publicity stuff be included" was the whispered comment heard all around.

Then came the "peace de resistance", the non-renewal of the Secretary's contract by the Managing Committee affair. Clearly on the merits of the question the Committee were definitely in the right, but their reply to the requisitionists exhibited the bungle of a lot of scared nerves. Had the matter come to an issue a big majority of the general body would have stood solidly by the Committee's decision in the matter.

Strangely enough the hardest words against the ex-Secretary came from the only representative of the gentler sex present, Miss Cursetji. Mr. Omerod seemed a bit touchy over the whole affair, particularly in view of the undesirable tactics and the false rumours employed by some in the election campaign, but he showed a weak and hesitant front in directing the procedure of the meeting, as a little firmness particularly in giving rulings when called upon to do so, would have cut short the meeting by an hour.

RATIONALISTS AND PROHIBITION

The Rationalist Association decided to hold an Anti-Prohibition meeting and managed to fill the Cama Institute Hall to about a third of its capacity on Saturday. Rather late in the day, for the anti-prohibition campaign has spent most of its force and seems to be now on the decline. From the "speeches" (mostly read) it seemed that the rationalists might be satisfied if they were to get rations through permits. On the whole, rather a disappointing affair, as I expected to hear the usual violent denunciations and appeals to sentiment, but only got a few stolid speeches, and not very rational at that. D. R. D. Wadia, the Secretary and the "ma-bap" of the Association, added a little zest by some irrational suggestions about the next moves being prohibition on the ways of eating and dressing.

Rushed off to Khar to look in at the wedding of Professor V. G. Rao's daughter, and discovered half of the Bombay Ministry there. Found myself still engulfed in Prohibition, for it was the only topic in the air, with a variety of intriguing rumours tending to spread the Ahmedabad permit system here. What does Bombay talk of most, Hitler or Prohibition? It's a toss up.

* * * *

HELP THE FALLEN

Did nothing in particular on Sunday, so decided to do something on the serious side on Monday, and went to the Vigilance Association Annual Meeting. Discovered good old Rao Bahadur Athavle in the chair. Like the proverbial Johnny Walker he is "still going strong" at a ripe old age, and can make amusing speeches, but once he starts—well, you're in for it, and even though you yawn and yawn no one will be the wiser. Fortunately there were only two speeches that evening: the first by Principal M. J. Antia, who explained the much misrepresented aims of the Association, emphasising the fact that it is not doing the work of a prying spy or a peeping Tom, nor does it attempt to detect and stop prostitution; it aims at rescuing unwary women from the clutches of exploiters and dealers in human flesh, gives a shelter to the fallen, helps them to rise again and even arranges to get them married.

Mr. U Ba Lwin from Rangoon then gave us some enlightening, if not shocking facts about the problems of Burma—he was glad to note that Mr. R. P. Masani was elected President in succession to the late Sir Phiroze Sethna, for the Vice-Chancellor of the University was, according to him a proper selection, as in Burma 68 per cent. of University students suffer from venereal diseases. What a shock for us over here, where probably hardly 1 per cent. may be so infected.

The meeting was a bit too solemn and dull—I drew a blank in my attempts to read the thoughts of those present on their expressionless faces (with one or two exceptions) and to judge of their reactions. The Association is doing excellent work but badly needs funds for its shelter; a bit of a shake-up with lively work may do it. Get a few young bloods to rig up concerts and dances or why not appeal to that untiring fountain of energy, Bapsy Sabavala, who will deliver the goods even though it be done in a domineering style!

* * * *

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

The Indian Progressive Group has progressed all through last year, and for the first time in its career it went in for Civic service, raising a very valuable amount for the Hon. Mr. Munshi's Beggars Colony. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that the first lecture of the new sessions on Tuesday was on the Congress plans of Civic Progress by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, the leader of the Bombay Congress Municipal Party.

Mr. Karanjia the Mayor was there, and so were Mr. Bhatt, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Shivdasani, the Deputy Commissioner—the latter two must have felt pretty uncomfortable at the pointed reference to the unjust discrepancies in salaries and the very blunt denunciation of the system of keeping highly paid officers for Bombay which, according to the speaker "is a poor city and hence it is criminal to pay high salaries, for the money ultimately comes from the poor."

Princess Fawzia of Egypt leaves for Iran, her adopted country, accompanied by her mother Queen Nazli and her sisters.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

The World At Play

C. L. SAVARA, the promising Indian tennis player, who recently extended Shayes, the English Davis Cup player to a fifth set.

TIMELESS TESTS: TWO VERSIONS

What the Aussies think....

Dr. R. L. Morton, a member of the Australian Cricket Board of Control, is recently reported to have said that Australia were firm in their refusal to have limited Tests in Australia and would like all their Test matches in England to be played out also. Occasional protracted matches, such as the recent Durban Test, were freaks, he said, and provided no valid argument for the abolition of timeless matches. Many time-limited matches, he added, were doomed to be drawn from the start. And this led to the batsmen trying to play out time to avoid defeat rather than going for the runs and victory.

....And the other side

"Timeless Tests are a question which the cricketing authorities in both countries have to decide, but personally I hope the last Timeless Test has been played between South Africa and England"—A. J. Holmes, Manager of the M.C.C. team which toured South Africa recently and a Test Selector.

HOLMES AS TEST SELECTOR

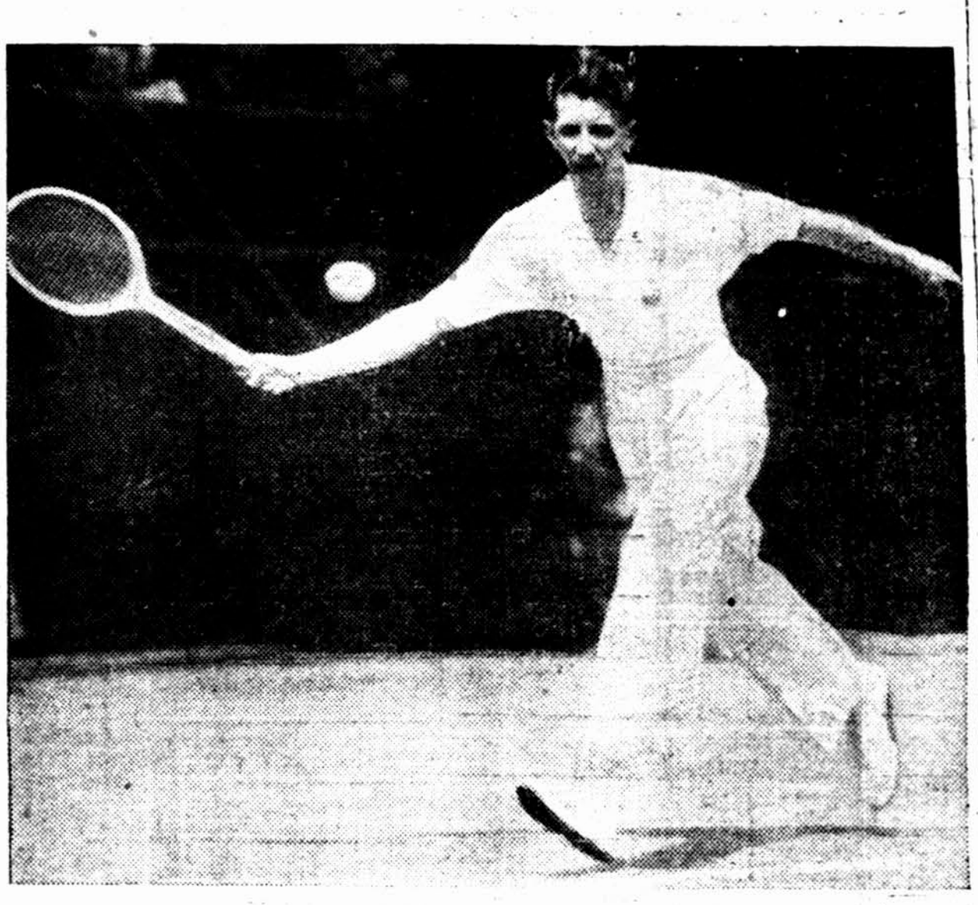
P. Perrin, M. J. Turnbull (Glamorgan), A. B. Sellers (Yorkshire) and Flight Lieutenant A. J. Holmes (Sussex) were appointed to act as the Test match selection committee for 1939 at the meeting of the Board of Control recently held at Lords.

ONLY NEW-COMER

Except for Mr. Perrin, who will be the chairman, the committee consists of present-day cricketers all of whom are county captains. The only new-comer is A. J. Holmes, who takes the place of Sir Pelham Warner, last year's chairman, who resigned from the committee a few months ago. A. J. Holmes was the manager of the M.C.C. party which did so well in South Africa recently. The death of Lord Hawke and the resignation of Mr. A. J. Webbe left two vacancies to be filled as Board of Control Trustees. Colonel Sir F. S. Jackson and Mr. S. Christopherson were appointed.

WIVES TO STAY OUT!

The Australian Cricket Board of Control will not allow wives to accompany Test players, though they made an exception in the case of Bradman last year: their L.T.A. has 'banned' wives of Davis Cup players. Now their Professional Golfers' Association is thinking of imposing a ban on the wives of travelling golfers.



DONALD BUDGE
".... Hits Much Harder Than Perry."

"More Speed, Action And Entertainment Value"

DON BRADMAN'S ADVICE TO MODERN CRICKETERS

Don Bradman, in a contribution to the new Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, makes a vigorous plea for several improvements in first class cricket. He expresses the need for a more positive mental outlook on the part of the individual player, who can so easily spoil the game by a false interpretation of its character.

MORE SPEED AND ACTION

More speed, action and entertainment value are in the Don's opinion, needful in modern cricket. To this end he also favours insistence on a more natural preparation of the wicket and a further alteration in the l.b.w. law, so as to penalise all obstruction of off-breaks which would hit the wicket. Australians are popularly supposed to be wedded to the idea of played out Test matches. In the new "Wisden" Bradman no doubt expressed a different opinion. While eager to see matches completed he thinks it would be better if pitches were such as to make it impossible for Tests to last more than three or four days. Those who still favour an extension of time for Tests may now need Bradman's words.

NEED FOR BRIGHTER PLAY

In a speech recently delivered at Adelaide the World's No. 1 cricketing personality is reported to have urged that players should put more life into their cricket—remarking that what was good enough for the public in 1900 was not good enough for them to-day. "Bright decisive play," the Don said, "would bring the crowds which are urgently needed because of the threat from other sports."

'Bunny' Austin's Latest!

It is officially announced by the British Lawn Tennis Association that H. W. Austin who had originally stated that he would be available for Great Britain's first Davis Cup match against New Zealand, is now not available.

England's No. 1 player is at present in America giving the Yanks their first lesson in 'Moral Rearmament'!

THE DON
"More Speed, More Entertainment"

The F. A. Has Ideas!

Recently the F. A. Council decided that where stockings of opposing players in cup ties are of similar colour, as well as shirts they also must be changed.

"What happens if all players part their hair in the middle?"—states an intelligent 'querie.'

DR. VORONOFF VINDICATED

Possibilities Of Gland Treatment For Sportsmen

'A subject which has been widely commented on in sporting circles is that both the soccer teams who have fought their way through to the Wembley Cup Final have been taking gland treatment. Both, the Wolves and Portsmouth, according to their own statements, have adopted this artificial aid to football vim."

OBVIOUS POSSIBILITIES

Such a coincidence as their mutual success must cause other soccer clubs to consider gland treatment possibilities for their players. In fact at least one big London club is already going in for it. Nor is there any reason why, in these adventurous scientific times, gland treatment should stop short at professional soccer players. What about boxers, all-in wrestlers, and even tennis stars? It is difficult to imagine amateur rugger men trying any gland tricks, but the treatment might invade amateur athletics.

Does any medical authority what the ultimate effects of gland treatment may be? Or what is likely to happen to a soccer "pro" who leaves it off on being transferred to another club?

HOW AMERICA WON DAVIS CUP

Over Three Hundred Young Players Given Special Training

Reviewing the progress of the game in America during 1938 Mr. Holcombe Ward, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association stated that 350 boys and girls had been given special training in strokes, tactics and court manners in 29 leading cities where junior Davis Cup squads had carried on the programme formulated three years ago.

RECORD CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Club membership had increased to an all-time high record, from slightly over 700 to more than 800 clubs. More than 11,000 dollars were distributed to sectional and local associations for junior Davis Cup and junior development work of various kinds. The Association's tennis motion pictures were exhibited 227 times by member clubs, schools, colleges and summer camps; and a new series of slow motion pictures of D. Budge's strokes provide more educational value than any previous films the Association has produced.

VINES ON BUDGE

"Unable To Cope With His Reflexes"

Discussing his recent duels with Budge H. E. Vines remarked: "I had not played lawn tennis for several months when we started this trip. I had been playing too much golf. Then again, I had played Perry for two years, while Budge was getting all sorts of competition. I got used to Perry's game. Budge hits much harder than Perry, and I was not able to cope with his reflexes I can do better I'm sure as we go along."

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL — NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — THE MADRAS TANGLE — HINDUSTHAN GIRL SCOUTS — N ATIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET .

SUNDAY the 16th April should be considered a memorable day in the history of Scouting in this Presidency. On that day the last relics of the B. P. Movement were scattered to oblivion. The Provincial Council, consisting of elected representatives met to elect their Provincial Commissioner and the Executive Council.

Prof. V. G. Rao who was so far acting as Provincial Commissioner at the request of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy who had helped to nationalise the B. P. Movement was unanimously elected Provincial Commissioner. Prof. V. G. Rao has been a prominent person in the Bombay Scout world for more than a decade, when he went through the Scouter's training at Khandalla under Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran. As a member of the I.E.S., as Professor of the Elphinstone College, a veteran Municipal Councillor and Chairman of the Standing Committee, as Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University or as Municipal Scout Commissioner he is not known to the external world, on account of his official position, as a staunch nationalist.

Helped Nationalization

However, from the first talk of nationalisation of the Scout Movement, Prof. Rao threw himself wholly into the cause to bring Scouting under democratic and Indian control. He was greatly instrumental in bringing about the nationalisation of old B. P. Movement in the Presidency which has now practically ceased to exist. Further he realised the strength of arguments of the I.N.S.A. and helped to create a united H.S.A. for the Province.

Throughout his brief career as acting Provincial Commissioner, Prof. Rao has secured the well-deserved admiration of all persons connected with the Scout world for his admirably hard work on behalf of the H.S.A. He devotes practically some part of every day to further the cause of the Association, and has won public approval for his work for the Beggars' Fund, the Literacy Drive and Prohibition in Scout uniform.

For the first time in the history of the Scout world here, he becomes the Constitutional Provincial Commissioner to carry out the will of the Provincial Council in close co-operation with the Advisory Committee. His real work and responsibility has just begun. The success of his Commissionership will not merely depend upon his ability to maintain the nationalisation of the movement which is now a settled fact, but it will also depend upon the extent to which he will be able to remove the dead-weight of the Provincial office from the shoulders of real Scouting by introducing far-reaching changes and economies in the budget. This alone will help the spread of real scouting. His next charge is to maintain the democratic character of the movement, for the greatest strength of a national institution can only come from the bottom. Under his leadership the scouter must attain a new independence, unity and freedom of initiative which are the core of the scout movement, and which were denied in the B. P. fold. The Bombay scout world wishes Prof. Rao a successful career of hard work, progress and achievement according to the changed spirit of the times. A greater pioneering work awaits him in the field of spreading the Girl Scout Movement under the auspices of the H.S.A.

Mukul Sangh, Santhal Girl Scouts of the H. S. A. giving a Santhal Dance at Calcutta.

New Executive Committee

The Provincial Council elected the following Executive Committee for the Bombay Province:

Representative of Ordinary members: Mr. G. D. Vartak, M.L.A.

Four District Commissioners: Mr. M. V. Donde (Bombay Division); Dr. M. N. Natu (Central Division); Mr. C. D. Clerk (Northern Division); Mr. V. N. Jog (Southern Division).

Mr. M. M. Killedar as representative of the Bombay Municipality.

Representative of Divisions: Dr. B. H. Mehta (Bombay Division). Prof. N. G. Naralkar (Central Division); Mr. M. L. Shreekant, M.L.A., (Northern Division): Mr. M. P. Wali (Southern Division).

Dr. Savant and Mr. Chhotubhai Purani are co-opted members.

Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka is the Treasurer and Prof. J. P. Trivedi is the Assistant Provincial Commissioner.

All the old Provincial Commissioners are elected Vice-Presidents, including Mr. M. C. Chagla who was the Provincial Commissioner of the I.N.S.A

National Girl Scouts

The Provincial Council of the H.S.A. in Bombay has appointed the following Committee of women to organise the Girl Scout Section of the H.S.A. throughout the Presidency:

Mrs. Suffi Tayabji, Mrs. Faiz Tayabji, Mrs. M. Malvankar, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Balutai Khare. Mrs. H. D. Banaji, M.A., Mrs. H. J. Kania. Mrs. V. S. Velinkar, M.A., Mrs. Velinkar will act as Jt Provincial Secretary.

The Provincial Commissioner, Dr. M. N. Natu, Dr. B. H. Mehta and Mr. M. V. Donde will be ex-officio members. Mrs. Velinkar will be actively helped in her work by Dr. Natu who will also receive the co-operation of the full staff of the Provincial Hq. The above Committee is empowered to start Local Associations, appoint Commissioners. prescribe the Tests, etc., as a provisional measure.

The National Council

The National Council meets at Allahabad on the 13th and 14th of May, together with the National Executive. Its main attention will be focused on the nation wide organisation of the Girl Scout Movement. With the Boy Scout Section of the H.S.A firmly established in all the British provinces, the H.S.A. must take up the challenge of the Girl Guide Association in India. Then must come the drive in the Indian States. The Rulers must abandon their support to the B. P. Headquarters in its battle against nationalisation and support the H.S.A. or the public of the States must be called upon to undertake the task of building up the H.S.A. The Rulers will not serve their cause by defying public opinion in British India. There should be no objection to Indian States running their own Scout organisations.

Iron From Cement Kilns

Application of rotary kilns, which are left idle due to over-production of cement, to the purpose of iron refining by means of Basset process is one of the salient problems at present. In a word, the industry aims at the production of cement clinker and pig iron simultaneously, and the work is being carried on energetically by the Asano Cement Company, Ltd., the Chichibu Cement Company, Ltd., and the Osaka Yogyo K. K.

It is now believed that a minimum of 100,000 metric tons of pig iron can be produced in Japan in the course of this year from pyrites cinder by this process.

The capacities of production of the above three concerns are: the Osaka Yogyo K.K. three 600 kiloton kilns, the Chichibu Cement Company, Ltd., two 40 kiloton kilns, and the Asano Cement Company. Ltd., one 200 kiloton kiln and one 300 kiloton kiln, the capacities being of cement production.

According to the latest reports of analysis by the three concerns, they invariably reveal that contrary to the initial apprehension entertained at some quarters that it would contain sulphur to some extent, a decided improvement has been made as is shown in the following percentages: Carbon 4.00 per cent.—4.50 per cent. silicon, 0.02 per cent.—0.08 per cent. Manganese 0.04 per cent.—0.05 per cent., sulphur 0.01 per cent.—0.03 per cent. phosphorus below 0.30, and copper below 1.00 per cent. It will be clear from these figures that it has a very low content of silicon and phosphorus with the exception of copper in view of the use of pyrites cinder. The only point against its favour is the low content of manganese, but this can be remedied by the addition of manganese ore.

Of the foregoing three concerns, the Osaka Yogyo Cement K. K. is now operating one of their kilns on a production basis realizing a daily output of 90-140 metric tons. They intend to add three ore kilns which are also idle at present to this work. Upon operating of the four kilns, a daily output of 400 kilotons is considered possible.

The only other place where application of cement rotary kilns to the production of pig iron by means of Basset process being carried on successfully is at a cement concern in Barcelona, Spain, on more or less a small scale. The success of the three concerns, however, has evoked the interest of other cement manufacturers and there are many who are now experimenting in an exhaustive manner.

Besides pig iron, attempts are now being made to produce other alloys. The Osaka Yogyo Cement K.K. are working on the production of alumina and alumina cement, ferro-manganese, from electric power generated by surplus heat of rotary kilns.

The Showa Mining Company is another concern who are contemplating the use of idle kilns for the production of ferro-nickel and nickel-chrome.

Closely connected with this concern, and determined to launch into this field is the Nanao Cement Company Ltd., who is planning to operate in close co-operation with the Oeyama Nickel Mine and the Nippon Kako K. K. The former is to supply low grade ore to Nanao and the latter to refine the ferro-nickel obtained from the rotary kilns. They expect to have a daily output of 70 metric tons of the metal.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

THE WORLD OF STAMPS

Vatican City

By MURIEL NISSEN

The passing of a Pope and the election of his successor provides one of the most beautiful ceremonies in the world to-day. It has always, of course, been a most solemn event, marked by every possible token of bereavement on the first occasion, and celebration on the other. This year, for the first time, a new medium will be introduced as an expression of both sympathy and joy.

The Vatican State is just ten years old, its postal paper has the same number of years to its credit. No Pope before the beloved Pius XI ever permitted his likeness to appear on a stamp and it is very probable that a memorial adhesive will be issued to commemorate him. The portrait of his successor to the Holy See will, with equal certainty, appear on Vatican City stamps of the near future.

The first stamp portrait of the late Pope did not appear on postage paper of Vatican City. In 1928, when Spain was a monarchy ruled by Alfonso XIII, a stamp set was issued by that country for the purpose of raising funds to excavate the famous catacombs of Rome. Likenesses of Pius XI and Alfonso appeared on the adhesives. The finest postage likeness of his Holiness, however, was on a Vatican stamp of 1933.

In its ten years of existence, the Vatican State has issued a total of ninety-five stamps including special delivery, parcel post and postage due values.

1939 Stamps

In accordance with many requests, we summarize the definite and possible plans of the Post Office Department for the present year.

Number one on the philatelic calender was the Golden Gate Exposition stamp issued on February 18th.

April 1st will see the release of the New York World's Fair adhesive, and the 30th of the same month will be the day on which a commemorative in honour of George Washington's first inaugural will make its appearance. At least, that is the date to be commemorated, but as it falls on a Sunday, another day of issue will undoubtedly be set.

The baseball stamp, marking the one hundredth anniversary of our national sport will be issued on June 12th, and on August 15 a stamp in honour of the Panama Canal is scheduled.

These are all the certainties. Probable and possible issues are of course legion but the following seem to be among the most favoured,—a stamp in conjunction with the Pan-American Exposition being held through March in Tampa, and at least the beginning of the "famous men" series which has been discussed for some time.

There is no doubt that additions will be made to the above schedule, though it is doubtful if last year's record of thirty-seven stamps will be reached.

British Colonials

With one complete new issue to chronicle, and several additions to other sets being noted the output of "new reign" postage paper from the British colonies continues to loom large on stampdom's horizon.

The Gilbert and Ellice islands issue has been released, and is herewith briefly described. Each stamp, of course, bears a profile portrait of King George V.

Half-penny, green and black—Frigate bird

1 penny, violet and green—pandanus tree

1½ penny, carmine and black—canoe crossing reef

2 penny, gray-black and brown—canoe and boat shed

2½ penny, olive-gray and black—native house

3 penny, bright ultramarine and black—lagoon and palms

5 penny, dark-brown and blue—natives in canoe

6 penny, violet and olive—coconut palms

1 shilling, light blue and black—Cantilever bridge at Ocean Island

2 shilling, red-orange and ultramarine—H.M.S. Rimanoa

2s. 6d. blue-green and blue—native canoe

5 shillings, blue and black—coat of arms.

From Other Colonies

Canada has released a 13 cents ultramarine bearing a picture of Halifax Harbour.

The Bahamas series now includes a 1 shilling, slate and black and 1 pound, green and black, both bearing portraits of the King.

High values in Jamaica's set are the 2sh. green and gray-black picturing "Bamboo Walk," a 5sh. in ochre and blue presenting the "Isle of Wood and Water" and a 10sh., dark green bearing the King's portrait.

Egyptian Items

King Farouk, the youthful and progressive ruler of Egypt, appears on his country's new postage paper in a design which also includes symbols of the land's antiquity. A bust portrait of the king is pictured, with the pyramids forming a background to the left. Already released is the 30 mills value in light gray, with other denominations scheduled for early issue.

France Honours Civilian Heroes

The latest stamp arrival from France is an adhesive in honour of civilians who lost their lives during the World War. The stamp has a value of 90 centimes plus 35c and is printed in gray. The design pictures a youth with his back against a wall. The situation might be symbolic but undoubtedly suggests that he faces a firing squad. Funds released from the sale of the stamp will be used to build a nation monument at Lille in honour of these civilians.

World's Fair Stamps

Sweden and Brazil are the latest countries to indicate releases in honour of the New York World's Fair, which will undoubtedly (barring events unforeseen at the moment) be the most internationally marked philatelic event of the year.

Four stamps will make up the Brazilian issue, but all details concerning the issue from Sweden have yet to be decided.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was Emanuel Philibert and what stamp pictures him?
2. On what stamp do we see an angel blowing a horn?
3. A prince shaking hands with a captive of war provides the design for what adhesive?
4. Aviation students receiving instruction appear in what stamp?
5. What stamp design features the scales of justice along with the map of a country?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The five bats representing the five blessings of life appear on Chinese postage of 1894
2. The Balbo Squadron consisted of twenty-four super flying boats that made a flight from Rome to Chicago in 1933 under the command of General Italo Balbo. A stamp issue in honour of the fliers was issued the same year by Italy.
3. Natives ploughing rice field are seen on a stamp of British Guiana issued in 1931.

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GOODWILL?

An official of the University of Chicago's International House was recently asked whether foreign crises were making a serious impact on the house. "Yes," he replied, "and last Christmas Day was the best example. On that day the German residents demanded a separate room for their Christmas dinner because they didn't want to eat with Jews. A Spaniard insisted on moving to another floor because a pro-Franco student was in the next room and the Japanese and Chinese kept smiling at each other so politely that I knew a blow-up was coming".—"Japan Chronicle", Kobe.

If a man wants to keep love's fondest dreams alive then he must be prepared to dance attendance upon the girl of choice for the rest of his life.

DEAFNESS

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed herbal medicine cures Deafness, Head noises and other ear troubles radically and permanently. No matter Acute or Chronic, partial or total, whether it has been caused it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The hearing power will be restored to its normal state. Appreciated and used by all over World. Thousands cured without fail. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs. 500/- Reward if proved useless. Price Rs. 4/10/- only.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When I say something, I am sure that I am right. At least I feel so. Those who do not agree with me are all wrong. Don't you also think so about what you say?

That's it! When somebody else says anything, he thinks that he is right. If I do not agree with him, I am wrong according to him. Then, who is right after all?

The Point Of View

Well, I am right, and he is right too. That depends on the individual's point of view. When I want my point of view to be respected, I must also respect the other's point of view.

So many misunderstandings, so many quarrels in this world could be easily avoided and averted, if only we could become more mild and more patient than we are.

Everyone's Right

If I have a right to feel that I am right, the other one also has a right to feel that he is right. Where then arises the necssity of a quarrel?

Of course, we shall not lose our dignity. We shall not let our self-respect to be offended. But we shall be humble and we shall be calm. Thus we shall go on peacefully with the world, and have peace in our own minds.

Is Deafness Fortunate?

Just as I was writing the above, a friend came to see me. Unfortunately he is deaf. But I have begun to feel that in a way he is fortunate because he is deaf.

He comes to me for some business. Although I have a desire to be helpful to him, yet somehow I cannot help him. In that respect, I am helpless myself.

Hopes And Smiles

Every time he comes to see me, I tell him so, frankly. But he cannot hear me. So he asks if I would be able to do his work within the next few days?

"How can I make any promises?" I clear my position. "After a week at least?" he asks "I cannot say," I repeat. And he nods his head: "All right, I hope you will do it; "So he says and then goes away smiling.

Achieving The Mission

After a few days he turns up again. And we hold the same conversation. At the end, he turns with a smile, with the some expectation and the same hopes.

Because he doesn't hear anything he lives in the kingdom of his own thoughts.—Every time he feels that his mission is surely going to be achieved the next time he turns up.

What A Delight!

That deafness has helped him to be very optimistic indeed. So too if we gave deaf ear to evil things and reports either against our own selves or others, we would be saved of harming any of our enemies, and also our friends, and even our own selves. Thus, in what a happy region we could live!

In a way, really, is my deaf friend not fortunate? If only we could learn to avoid hearing such harmful things as seemingly do not appear to be in our favour and patiently wait and hope for the good, who knows some day our desires may be fulfilled.....Then, what a delight we shall experience!

Prize Winners

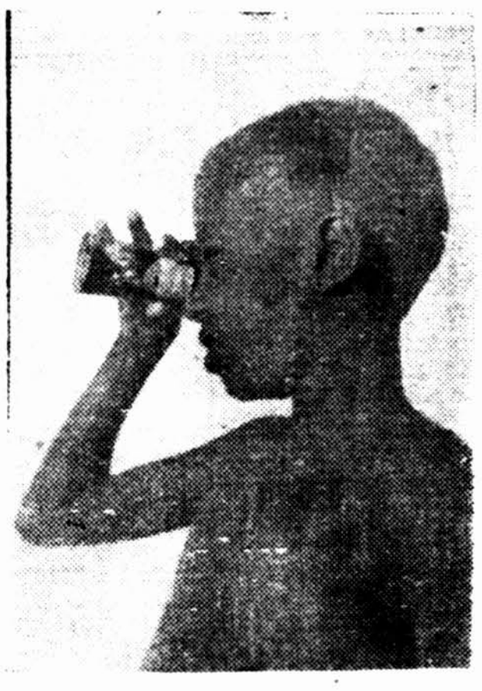
The following have been declared as prize winners in our last colouring competition, by our "Judge":—

"Through The Gate".

1. Sis. Shakuntala Aruna-chalam (Parel).
2. Sis. Freny K. Suntoke (Bomba).
3. Sis. Vasanti Mehta (Indore)
4. Bro. Purshotam S. Nerurkar (Dadar).
5. Bro. Shankar G. Govekar (Bombay II).
6. Bro. Christopher A. J. Fernando (Karachi).

Books have been sent to all, and we shall be obliged if their receipt is acknowledged.

Another competition will be given in due course of time.



"Poor Child's Cinema."
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff.)

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 30th April to 6th May:—

1. Bro Bhagwandas Premchand
2. Bro. Ramnath Mhatre
3. Sis Kala Wadhwani
4. Bro. Narendra Mehta
5. Bro. George Oliver
6. Bro. Dinyar Mistry.
7. Sis. Noor Jehan Alim
8. Bro. Anant Pagnis
9. Sis. Padmavati Shroff.
10. Sis. Vina Khanokar
11. Bro. Mansing Vallabhdas
12. Bro. Pranjivan Shah
13. Bro. Adi Kapadia
14. Bro. P. A. Savadatti
15. Bro. Subhas Sen

A Number Of Functions

Shrimati Harshada Behn Diwanji related very interesting and instructive short stories to Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children on Sunday 16th April. She told them that they should think of the poor and try to help them as much as possible.

On Sunday, 23rd April, Prin. G. N. Gokhale of Benares has to meet them. And on Sunday, 30th April Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta of Bandra will meet them. The programme announcements are regularly made through the local columns of all the daily papers.

Adarsha Bal Mandir

On Saturday, 15th April, the Adarsha Bal Mandir of Khar celebrated their first anniversary in the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion under the presidentship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. A very nice programme of stories, songs, dances and dialogues by children was arranged. A large number of persons attended the function.

This school is run on Montessori lines by the Dakshinamurti trained teachers Mr. and Mrs. Prabhulal Upadhyaya at the Linking Road. Children are always found very happy there as the work for them is all play besides the real entertaining games which they have in the compound of the building. We wish it all success!

Sarvajanik Night School

Ratan Behn Mehta is an old lady—yet what an amount of service she is rendering, especially to the poor persons and Harijans. She is running a night school for them at Dadar. The school organised an excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on Sunday, 16th April, and she very kindly invited me to have dinner with the party there, which I readily accepted and for which I am thankful to her.

I had a number of guests of my own. We had been to Juhu, and from there we went to Jogeshwari. All of us had dinner with the Night School students. What a pleasure it was to be with them! These simple folk of our country really need much attention: And all honour to Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta who

(Continued on Page 50)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawala.)

Photo by B. F. Ferreira.

How the Bullock is useful to us.

Petty Larceny

Wild White Women Of Borneo

(By Our London Correspondent from World Press)

Borneo, once famed for its "wild men," is now worrying about its "wild women"—the English wives of Civil Servants and planters who wear shorts.

A fierce controversy is raging in Kuching, Miri, Jesselton, and other towns of Sarawak and British North Borneo about the propriety of English women wearing shorts in a Moslem country. The diehards contend that the sight of a white woman in shorts, socks and sleeveless sports blouses tends to lessen the prestige of the white race among Asiactics. Some critics say that Asiatics consider these shorts-wearing women as brazen.

But the women themselves argue that natives invariably admire the shorts. They laugh at the suggestion that the wearing of shorts may affect British prestige in the East.

COLONIES.

Following a decision of the Wedding (Berlin) Town Council, "Londoner-Strasse," has been renamed Peters-Allee. Peters was the founder of the German colonial empire and enjoys a great reputation throughout Germany.

This alteration expresses the misgivings caused by the British pledge to Poland and emphasises Germany's colonial ambitions. Steps are being taken all over Germany to remove all signs bearing British names and to substitute Italian or German names for them.

WHITE HORSE.

At a recent function in New York, Mr. Walter Goldsmith, Chief of the Vienna Propaganda Office under Dollfuss, told some tales of his experiences while "covering" the Duke of Windsor for the "Chicago Tribune" as Edward awaited his marriage to Mrs. Simpson.

One day, said Mr. Goldschmidt, Vienna newspapers appeared with big headlines announcing that the Duke of Windsor's favourite white charger would shortly arrive in Vienna. The Duke had telegraphed for it. Editions followed with minute descriptions of the animal. Magazines came out with photos of the royal steel.

At last it arrived, in a surprisingly smallpox. The Duke had only wired to London for a case of a certain much-advertised brand of whisky.

AMY.

Miss Amy Johnson has enlisted for National Service as a lorry driver because she says the Government has no use for women as air pilot.

She returned to London from America the other day when she said women pilots could be of immense use in emergency, particularly in maintaining internal air services and in test flying. They would be a big help if the Government would only give them a chance to train.

HUNGRY?

British M.P.s are not buying enough meals for themselves or entertaining guests on a sufficiently generous scale at the House of Commons. An S O S issued a year ago by the Kitchen Committee of the House asking M.P.s to do more entertaining at the House did not meet with the expected response.

The Committee has issued another appeal in which the Committee "sincerely hopes that greater patronage will be given in the coming year." The deficit on trading, however, has fallen from £1,038 in 1937 to £264 last year.

DONAT.

Lord Horder, at a recent birthday dinner found himself seated opposite to Robert Donat, whose film, "The Citadel," was interpreted as a devastating exposure of Harley-street.

Far from displaying mutual mistrust, they gave evidence of warm mutual friendship. After dinner, in a speech of gratitude delivered straight from the heart, Donat divulged that had it not been for Lord Horder he could never have played in "The Citadel" at all.

He was faced with the prospect, not merely of having to refuse the part in "The Citadel", but of retiring from the screen altogether. Before declining the part he went to Lord Horder, who examined him and said: "If you will entrust yourself to me in you will be making that film in a fortnight."

He was. Thanks to what he described, with emotion in his voice, as Lord Horder's "healing hands", his asthma is now under control.

LABOUR-

When Viscount Hastings takes his seat in the House of Lords as the new Lord Huntingdon, it is probable that he will elect to sit on the Labour benches.

He is of Left Wing persuasion, an experienced lecturer and speaker, combining lucidity of expression with a gentle charm of manner. His succession to the Peerage will put an end to the confusion of identity which has for so long embarrassed the other Lord Hastings, a pillar of he Tory benches.

He is Baron Hastings, the leader of the Opposition against the Coal Bill, whose family have owned land in Norfolk for 700 years. new Lord Huntingdon is an art instructor at the L. C. C. Arts and Crafts School at Camberwell.

He is a gifted artist, whose favourite medium is the now almost forgotten art of fresco. He learnt it in America from the Mexican artist, Diego Rivera, and is one of the few fresco instructors in Britain. This is the only L. C. C. school to have a department devoted to the art.

Lord Huntingdon is an enterprising traveller. He lived for some years on an island in the South Seas, and subsequently in America he has been to Soviet Russia, and more recenttly visited Government Spain during the war. In Indian politics, Lord Huntingdon is an ardent supporter of Jawaharlal-Subhas Bose school of thought.

A. R. P.

Sir John Anderson had his first experience introducing legislation. Hitherto as a Civil Servant it has been his lot to prepare bills, not serve them. In India it was part of his duty to signify the Royal Assent to legislation.

Sir John's first legislative care at Westminster the other day was to legalise his own position, or, as he put it, "to make an honest man" of himself. The Lord Privy Seal has not the legal right to control civil defence, that duty being one Parliament has imposed on the Home Secretary. The Civil Defence Bill alters that.

Even when the Bill becomes law Sir John's status will be irregular. It will remain so until an Order in Council is issued transferring the Home Secretary's A. R. P. functions to him. Sir John might have wished for a simpler bill on which to make his legislative debut. This one has 75 clauses and it took him an hour and a quarter to explain.

SCAFFOLDING

When the Germans entered Prague the scaffolding was still up around the newly completed Czechoslovak pavilion in the grounds of the World's Fair at New York.

It has been suggested that the building should be left in this state as a memorial of what has happened. This proposals is endorsed by the "New York Times", which says that the Czechoslovak pavilion was begun as an exhibit of a free and proud Republic. It was courageously continued after most of the freedom has vanished, but the pride remained. Now it stands

(Continued on Page 54)

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY *B. G. HORNIMAN*

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUSSOLINI—THE MAN

(Continued From Page 5)

daughter, Anna Maria, is said to be the especial "apple of his eye." He put in a bad time a year or two ago when she had a touch of infantile paralysis, but the disease has left no visible mark upon her. Edda long has been an especial object of her father's affection. In Rome, gossip has it that she has been the moving spirit of some of the most effective diplomatic coups in which her husband has figured.

In his diet, Mussolini is said to be the most "normal" of the three dictators. He drinks no liquors, and wine only at public banquets where he thinks it would not be polite to refuse, but he is not a teetotaller. Meat figures sparingly in his menu, but he is not a vegetarian. He likes fruit and prefers milk to coffee. He is a comparatively light eater.

In his recreations, as on his job, Mussolini likes action. He swims well. During the summer he often drives to the beach with his family. He enjoys dancing. Sometimes after a swim he drops in at the casino and takes a few turns around the floor with some peasant maid. Flying has been his first love since 1914. He has, consequently, a strong interest in his son Bruno's prowess.

Lover Of Speed

Skiing has become a winter hobby. When he first took it up several years ago he had his full quota of falls. Even yet he cannot take curves at top speed, and his knees wobble on rare occasions, but he keeps his balance and maintains a tempo which commands the envy of most who have adopted the sport at his age. In the heavy disguise of goggles, motorist's helmet and leather jacket Mussolini likes occasionally to slip out of the gates of the Villa Torlonia for a dash into the country on his motor cycle, accompanied by a friend or a motor-bike cop in plain clothes. He always has liked speed.

Once in a while he drives back to the scene of his birth, near the village of Predappio in Northern Italy. The house where he was born, on one corner of the land which the Mussolini family has farmed for 300 years, still stands, exactly as it was when the Duce was a boy. To the inhabitants of this little village Mussolini is still Benito. One never hears his surname mentioned; always it is "Benito this." 'Benito that". They name their children after him.

His relations with the other branches of the Mussolini family have been loyal but entirely unofficial. The story is told that when he assumed power in 1922 he called a meeting of the clan and said:

"I want you to understand that I am still Benito, your loyal relative. But when I am in Rome I am Prime Minister of Italy, and will treat you just like any other Italian citizens."

There is only one Mussolini in the Government at Rome.

A Schoolmaster

There was storm in the air on the evening of July 9th, 1902, writes Marcel Berencon in "L'Illustration", Paris. The heavy heat oppressed the travellers who were waiting for the train to Lucerne on the platform of the station of Chiasso in Italy. They were, for the most part, bricklayers, going to work on the other side of Alps until the first frost. They talked in groups.

Only one passenger stood apart a well-dressed young man who looked like a student. This was Benito Mussolini, the son of a blacksmith of Predappio. He had just left Gualtieri, a little Italian hamlet on the Po, where for some months he had been imparting the rudiments of education to about forty children.

Suddenly tiring of this monotonous existence, he gave up his class on the eve of the summer holidays, made a parcel of his belongings and set out on the road to adventure.....He was then nineteen years old and he had 40 lire in his pocket.

To kill the time while waiting for the train he bought a newspaper. The first thing that caught his eye was that his father, Alessandro Mussolini, had been arrested in connection with some socialist disturbances.

The young man was overwhelmed. What should he do? Continue on his way or return to Italy to his mother, now left alone? .....A destiny was being decided... Benito Mussolini made up his mind suddenly. He was determined to go to to Switzerland.

Twelve hours after leaving Chiasso, the train entered Lucerne. What was Mussolini to do? Thousands of Italian labourers were working in Switzerland on construction work. Why should not he do the same, at least till he got a start?

Mason's Assistant

Accordingly, he hired himself to a contractor of the name of Bertoglio at Orbe. As he knew nothing of the mason's trade, he was made to carry mortars of stone. Hard work. He had to carry them up a ladder to the second storey then in construction. The first day he made no fewer than 120 of these beast-of-burden journeys. At night he threw himself fully dressed on the straw which served him for a bed.

This work had lasted a week when, unable to endure it any longer, Mussolini went to the contractor and said, "Give me what you owe me; I'm going."

Then he found himself in the street with 20 francs in his pocket, and boots without any soles.

After buying some boots, he took the train to Lausanne. There he wandered about a few days until his resources were almost exhausted. But he had to eat and sleep somewhere.....

On the night of July 24th it was raining. the ex-teacher discovered a large empty box under the Grand Pont. He climbed in and went to sleep.

If the sleep was sweet, the awakening was not. A policeman was there. Taken to the police station, Benito was detained twenty-four hours, questioned and searched. then he was released. The Monday after his arrest he was still wandering in the streets of Lausanne with nothing but a nickel bearing the effigy of Karl Marx in his pocket. Then, fortunately, he met one of his compatriots who gave him something to eat.

At last a gleam of hope came to light up the hours of misery. Mussolini had written an article which he had sent to the paper of the Italian socialists in Switzerland, which was published at Lausanne. It was accepted and other articles followed. In Italian circles they began to ask who the young political writer was.

Socialist Group

In 1900, the Italian socialists in Switzerland formed a turbulent group. At Lausanne they established a permanent meeting-place where everyone coming from Italy whose politics were "red" could get a hearing, support and advice. This was where the ex-teacher of Gualtieri passed the greater part of his time.

Then only nineteen years of age, he soon became of importance in the co-operative society of Italian masons and workmen. They soon perceived that they possessed in him an orator with a clever and melodious tongue. It was at Montreux on August 24th, 1902, that he made his first speech and he was then nominated secretary of the section. When it was first proposed to him that he should speak he pointed to his worn-out trousers and said, "In these? Impossible."

A man called Paffoni then ran to his lodgings and returned with a magnificent black hat and a pair of trousers not too much the worse for wear. In these Benito Mussolini set out for Montreux.

The Italians of Lausanne, as has been said, formed a little community which possessed among other things a mutual aid service. Through this Benito Mussolini was recommended to Vilfredo Pareto, professor of political economy at the University of Lausanne. Thus he made the acquaintance of the man who was to exercise a great influence on his political ideas

(Continued On Page 55)

How Old Is The Car?

An automobile is twice as old as its tires were when it was as old as its tires are. When these tires are as old as the car is now, the combined ages of car and tires will be two years and a quarter. What are their respective ages now?

Answer: The car is now 12 months old and the tires have had nine months' wear.

About Trees

Here are some more questions about trees:

What is the chronologists' tree?
Answer: Date.

The tree that will fight?
Answer: Box.

The tell-tale tree?
Answer: Peach.

The tree that got up?
Answer: Rose.

The tree that was lazy?
Answer: Sloe.

Three in One

My first is a fluid, my second a solid, my whole a plant. What am I?
Answer: Liquorice.

Very Sweet

When are politicians particularly sweet?
Answer: When they are candidates.

ENTIRE Revolution IN FANCY SHIRTINGS IS "ASTRA"

SEEMILLS TRADE MARK ON EVERY 3 YARDS SELVAGE

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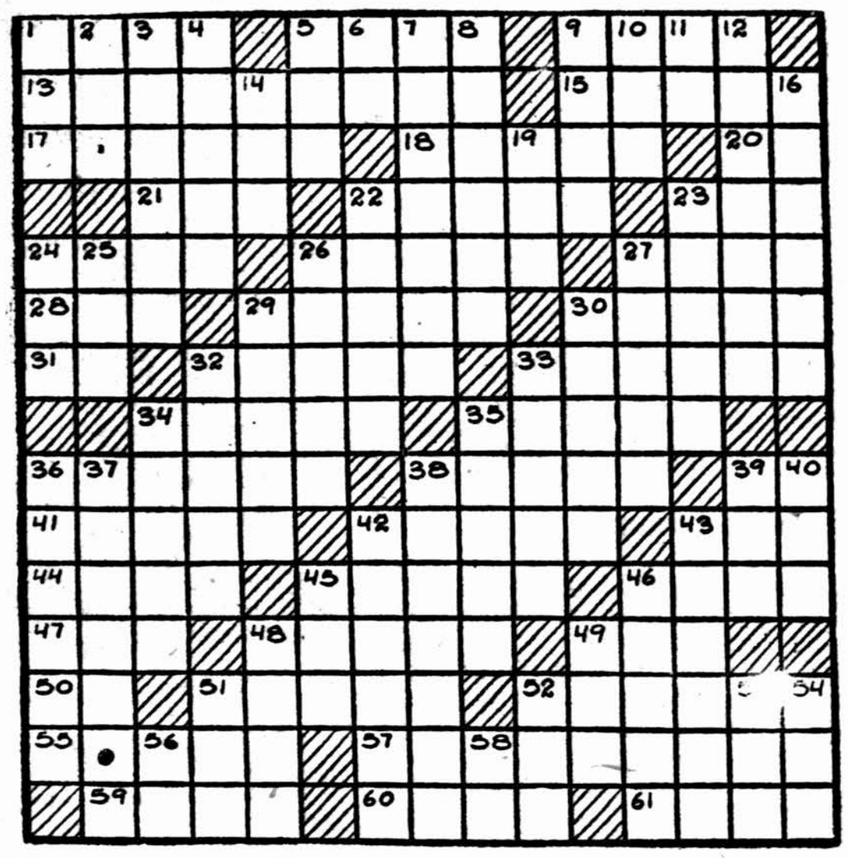
BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD 336A Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Projecting part of a building
5—Masculine name
9—What university is nicknamed "Eli"?
13—What is the largest lake in Central America?
15—Positive terminal
17—Harassed
18—Gloomy
20—Four in Roman numerals
21—Guided
22—What is the capital of Tunisia?
23—Eskimo
24—Who received the latest appointment to the Supreme Court?
26—What is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet?
27—Vacant

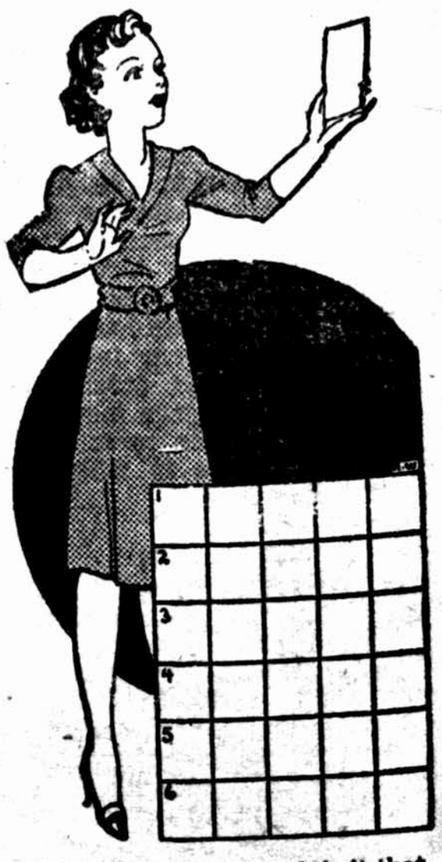


28—Dawn goddess
29—Strong places
30—Light vessel
31—Within
32—Flower
33—Quails
34—Actions
35—What was the name of three great wars fought between the Romans and Carthaginians?
36—Invariable
38—Clothed
39—Note of the scale
41—Burns partially
42—Ardor of asceticism
43—Large snake
44—Depend on
45—What is another name for Arabia Felix?
46—Unhappy destiny
47—Beast of burden
48—People of eastern Asia
49—Supply with weapons
50—Plural pronoun
51—Beats the wings with impatience
52—With what country is the name of T. E. Lawrence associated?
55—Pertaining to the moon
57—Scolding
59—Melody
60—Anglo-Saxon domestic servant
61—Since (Scot.)

VERTICAL

1—Insect
2—Pastry
3—Measuring machines
4—Made more comfortable
5—Insane
6—Symbol for silver
7—What secretary of a president wrote "Wilson as I Know Him"?
8—Corrupts
9—Domesticated oxen
10—Some
11—Behold!
12—Impression
14—Color
16—Eludes
19—Long narrow inlet
22—Mountain lakes
23—One of the orders of Greek architecture
24—Portuguese coin
25—Indefinite period
26—What dramatist wrote "The Great Divide"?
27—Sound
29—Nourishes
30—Geometric figures
32—What explorer determined the northern limit of Greenland?
33—Pertaining to an island republic
34—Distributes cards
35—Bishops of Rome
36—Scribble
37—In Greek mythology who was the founder of Athens?
38—Who erected the Rameseum at Thebes?
39—Game at cards
40—Old Dutch liquid measure
42—Cylindrical
43—What part of India lies between Baluchistan and Punjab on the north and Mysore on the south?
45—Still
46—Hauls
48—What artist is well known for his marionettes: Tony ——?
49—Constellation
51—Prohibition
52—Form over which metal objects are fashioned
53—Tavern
54—Dined
56—Negative
58—Registered Nurse (abbr.)

Double Acrostic



WHOSE photograph is it that the girl is admiring in the drawing? If you are a girl, it is sufficient to say that it is the picture of a moving-picture actor, dear to the feminine heart. A mere man, on the other hand, will have to discover the actor's name by filling in the horizontal rows of squares with words answering the definitions given below. The initial and final letters of these words, read downward, spell the star's name.

1. Opposite of left.
2. A musical drama.
3. A pulpy fruit of small size.
4. Exactly the same in measure or amount.
5. Wireless receiving set.
6. Large animal of the cat family.

Hit the Bull's-Eye

In firing at a target A hits the bull's-eye in two out of three shots, B in three out of four and C in four out of five. The bullseye was hit 931 times during the shooting match. If each fired the same number of shots, how many hits did each make, and how many shots were fired?

Answer: The number of shots fired was 420 each by A, B, and C. A made 280 hits, B 315 and C 336.

The Cat and Dog Race

If a cat and a dog, who are equal to one another in speed, run a race out and back over a course 75 yards in all, the dog always taking five feet at a bound and the cat three feet, which will win?

Answer: The cat will win, because at the turning point the dog overleaps the half distance more than the cat does, and so has a longer run home.

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A Swamp-Buggy Sum

A home-made swamp-buggy will go uphill at nine miles an hour, downhill at 18 miles an hour and 12 miles an hour on level ground. How long will it take to run 50 miles and return at once over the same course?

Answer: Eight hours and twenty minutes.

A Puzzle of Spring

JUST when a fellow starts to get caught up with his reading, the Mrs. notices that the date on the calendar is March the twenty-first, and he is yanked out of his easy chair and chased down into the cellar for the garden tools.

However, Mr. Biligote had it coming to him. All winter long, he has been talking about the wonderful garden he was going to plant in the Spring, so you cannot blame his wife if she sees visions of flowers floating before her eyes. You do not have to be adept at interpreting visions to discover what flowers are going to bloom in the Biligote garden. All you have to do is to supply the missing vowels to complete the flower names.

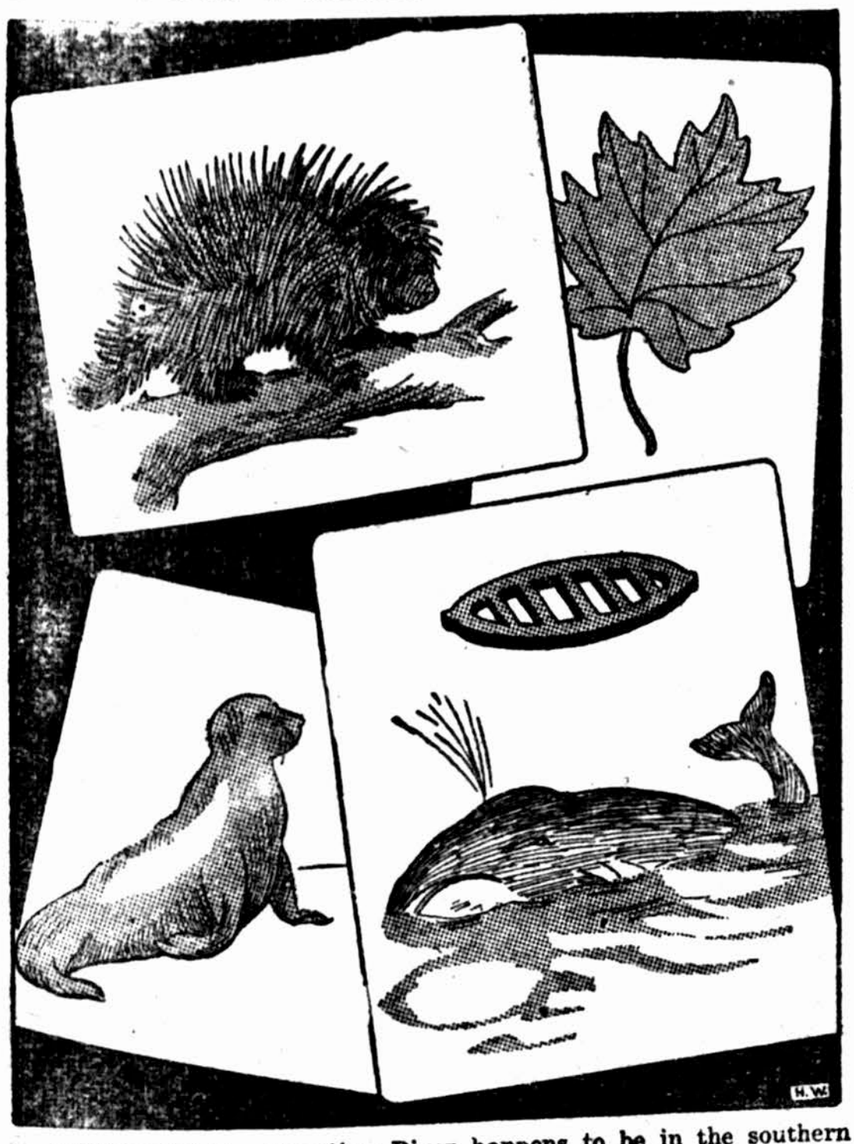
Can you tell what they are?

The Five-Minute Poser

ROSE'S PACKAGE REQUIRES 11¢ POSTAGE, GRACE'S, 20¢ AND DORIS'S 24¢. BUY THE STAMPS AT THE NEXT WINDOW.
MY TWO STAMPS ARE CONSECUTIVE
PACKAGES
HERE YOU ARE, GIRLS. TEN STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF THE FIRST TEN PRESIDENTS.
HEY! WHICH ONE OF YOU GIRLS PUT A USED 5¢ STAMP ON HER PACKAGE?

THE P. O. boys have to keep their eyes open, for even the prettiest of girls may try to put something over on the government. In case you do not know your stamps, the present issue of postal adhesives has a different president on each denomination excepting the half-cent values. Thus the clerk sold the girls one each of the stamps from one-cent to ten-cents. Now study the pictures carefully and see if you can answer the postal clerk's question.

Can You Name These Rivers?



ALTHOUGH the Canadian River happens to be in the southern part of the United States, there are plenty of interesting waterways in Canada. Four of these northern streams are represented here in rebus form. Can you tell what are their names?

Over Her Head

If you are fond of anagram puzzles try this one. The young lady is studying a jumble of letters in the manuscript she is trying to read. The letters are GLINICE and she cannot make any sense out of them.

"It is over my head," says she, and she is nearer a sloution to this anagram puzzle than she suspects. Can you rearrange the letters in GLINICE so that they will reveal just what is over her head?

GLINICE

Hidden Cities

If you are clever at words, you will be able to piece together the names of three cities out of the following data.

(a) The name of a race of men, a vowel, and a Greek word signifying city. (Indianapolis)

(b) A state of equality and a verb. (Paris)

(c) A letter on a title. (London)

Find the Words

Fill the blanks in each of the following sentences with the same word, differently accented.

The ..... to Fingal's cave would ..... a stranger. (entrance)

Men sometimes ..... travelers fainting in a ..... (desert)

To select ..... often ..... a writer to annoyance. (subjects)

Simple Division

What is the smallest number, containing ciphers in alternate sequence, which is divisible by both 9 and 11?

Answer:

90909090909090909090

(For Solutions See Page 54)

Square Numbers

There are two numbers under two thousand which will always give a square number if unity is added, either to these numbers themselves or to their halves. Can you find these numbers?

Answer: 48 and 1680.

Multiplication

Can you complete this mutilated multiplication?

```
      4 * *
        3 *
    -------
    3 6 * *
  * * 7 * *
  -------
  * * 3 * *
```

Solution:

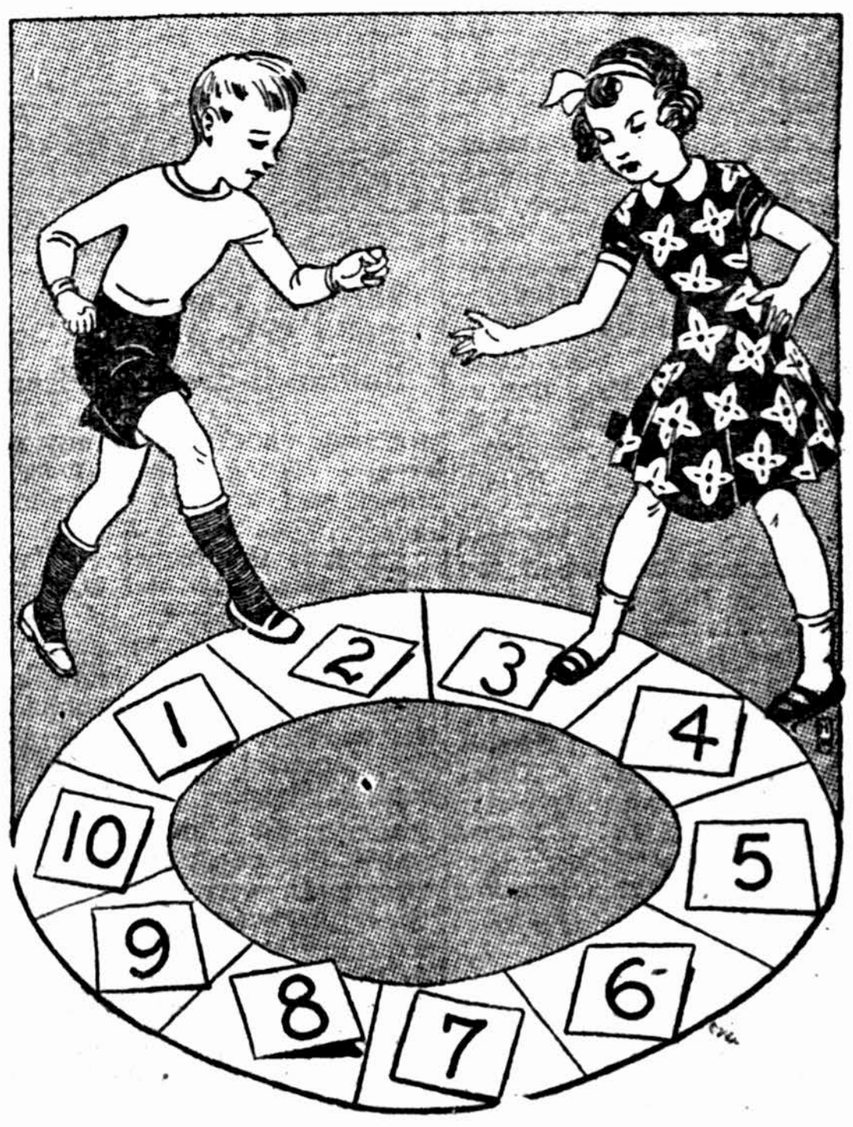
```
      4 5 7
        3 8
    -------
    3 6 5 6
  1 3 7 1
  -------
  1 7 3 6 6
```

Try This New Puzzle Game

BETTY and Bob did not play hopscotch long before they discovered that they were equally skilled in foot-work. Thereupon Bob invented a new game that required mental ability.

"Here's a poser for you," he told his sister. "See if you can kick these numbered squares about the circle so that there will be five pairs of squares. Every time you kick a square into another section of the circle, you must pass over two other squares and you cannot have two squares in the same section, unless they add up to eleven. I can make the five pairs in ten kicks, but it will probably take you twenty-five."

Can you solve Bob's puzzle game? Take ten slips of paper. Write the ten numbers on them and try moving them about the circle to form five pairs.



Poetic Pamela and the Gander

YOUNG DONALD put a couple of feathers in his hat and straightway went on the warpath, but the war cry soon changed to yells for help that brought Aunt Pamela on the run. This is what Pamela had to say:

*"Don't venture past the ****** gate,*
*For ****** lurks without,*
And you will soon in trouble be,
Of that I have no doubt.

You must not tease the peaceful geese
Upon our neighbor's lot,
For feathered friends are fine to have,
But feathered foes are not.

*Next door, a vicious ****** lives,*
Who o'er the flock stands guard,
And loves to nip the little boy,
*Who's ****** outside his yard."*

The missing words in the above verses are composed of the same letters differently arranged. Do you know what they are?

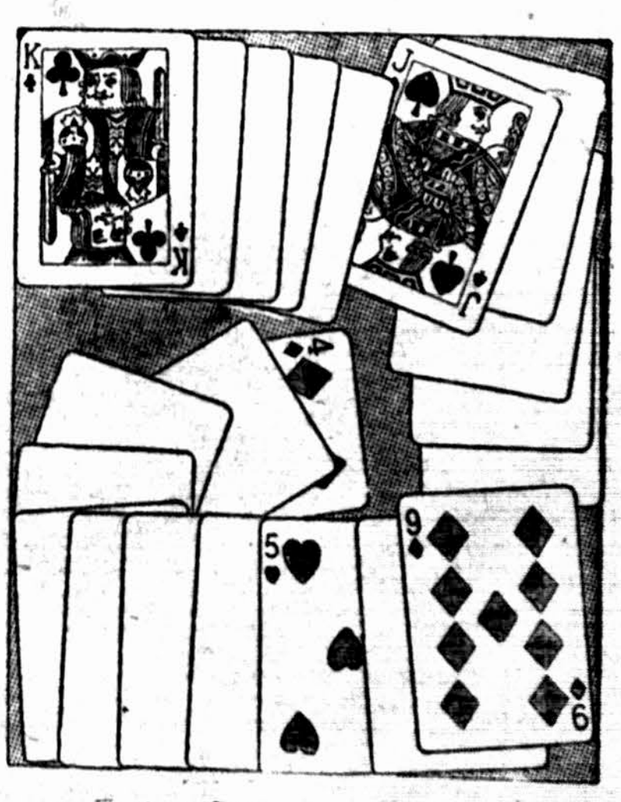
Anagrams

Sometimes, things are not what they seem. Can you find the words hidden behind these anagrams?

Tom can pet lions.
Amy's purple net.
Mid nice rains.
Contemplation.
Supplementary.
Incendiarism.

Fill Out This Hand

HERE is a simple little puzzle that you should be able to finish before the train pulls into the terminal. You are to fill out this hand by writing a four-letter word on each of the blank cards. Each word you write down must differ by but one letter from the word preceding it and the word following it. Moreover, the words must be so chosen that the words describing the values of the playing cards depicted in the drawing will fit in their proper places in the word chain.



Just the puzzle for an idle hour!

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

has been serving their cause with all her might and love!

Cinema Show

A Cinema Show for the children of Khar was arranged by the Balkan-ji-Bari on Tuesday, 18th April. Nearly 400 boys and girls attended the show, and they liked it very much.

The picture showing the causes effects, etc. of the T.B. had a real educational value. And the picture of Harold Lloyd made them laugh and laugh: His tricks were appreciated by children.

C. K. Prabhu Baby Day

The C. K. Prabhu community celebrated their first Baby day at Dadar on Saturday, the 15th April 1939, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Hirabai Calian Vaidya, B.A. A large number of members of the community was present. President distributed the trophies to the first seven babies.

The prize winning babies are: (1) Prafullata S. Karnik, (Samiti trophy); (2) Sharad Kumar Likhite (Dr. V. S. Gupte trophy); (3) Vijaya Gore (Dr. Dikshit trophy); (4) Arunkumar Kharkar (Hirabai Vaidya trophy); (5) Vijaya Gupte (Dr. Chaubal trophy); (6) Shaila Tavkar (Dr. Mohile trophy); (7) Aravind Pradhan (Dr. Pradhan trophy).

Truth

(By Bro. Girson A. S. Abreu)

To write about truth seems justified, when I myself do not always speak the truth.

There are both good and evil in the world. "Bad habits are acquired soon." In the same way we are more inclined towards untruth, and seldom towards truth.

To tell the truth at all times requires courage. But even though we may feel timid at first we shall after a while be brave.

Untruth is the refuge of the cowards. An untruth may be hidden for some time but something will always happen to bring it to light. Then judge the grave consequences!

If you courageously reveal the truth no harm will come to you but if you try to cheat you will live in constant fear that your lie may be exposed at ay moment. So:

Truth is beautiful and brave
Strong to bless and strong to save
Untruth is a coward knave
From him let's turn our steps in youth And Follow Truth!

Planet Jupiter

(By R. V. Raman)

If you look almost directly overhead about 7'clock any clear evening during the next few weeks, you will see a very bright object. What is it? A star?

No, it is the planet Jupiter.

You know how the Greeks and the Romans called the natural objects and forces around them gods. They did not know much about science. They thought that the winds, the rivers, the stars, were powerful because the gods lived in them.

Among the natural objects which the ancients named as their gods, were the planets. These planets look like stars. Some are very bright. Others are so dim that they can not be seen without a telescope.

The planet Jupiter is the largest planet. And there is no other planet as steadily bright as it is. Is it then any wonder that the Greeks and Romans named it after their chief god?

Jupiter is 1309 times as big as the earth. It is so big that it has not yet cooled off, as the earth has. To walk on it would be like trying to walk on a red hot iron. One might even sink into its molten mass, and be shrivelled up. No kind of life that we know of course survive on it.

This giant planet is over 4,83,000,000, miles away from the sun, and travels around the sun in a big eclipse. So big is this eclipse that Jupiter takes nearly 12 of our years to complete one journey.

Better Form

A teacher, instructing a class in English, called on a small boy "Write on the board: Reuben can ride the mule if he wants to."

"Now", continued the teacher, when he had finished writing "can you find a better form for that sentence?

"Yes, I think I can," was the prompt answer. "Reuben can ride the mule if the mule wants him to."

So He Did

Abdi: "I can row a bicycle!"

Roshan: "Don't be silly! Only boats can be rowed!"

Abdi: "Well—I rode a bicycle yesterday, anyway!"

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Children and workers.

A NUMBER PUZZLE

The number of a motor-car was made up of four figures, which when added together to form a unit gave a number double the sum of the first and last figures, or second and third figures. Also the sum of the first and second figures gave the fourth figure, while the third was double the first.

What was the number?

Ten minutes is a good time limit for this number puzzle.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta took the Harijan Students of Dadar Sarvajanik Night School for an excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on Sunday, April 16: Some Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers joined the party there at dinner.

Adarsh Bal Mandir of Khar celebrated their first anniversary on Saturday, April 15: In this photo the children are seen with their teachers Mr. and Mrs. Prabhulal Upadhyaya.

Lives In Despair

(Continued from Page 16)

Anuradha dancing and thousands mentally disrobing her and looking gloatingly over her elemental nakedness. He suddenly remembered some Sanskrit writings describing the sight as a means of effecting sex-contact. Men have committed murders for very much less than this kind of an outrage. Amitava was outraged, and sudendly a mania for destruction seized him. He flung a heavy rose-bowl at the dressing mirror in front of him which wore on its surface so often the lovely image of Anuradha.

In a few minutes the room was in a littered heap of broken and torn things and it was made more ghastly by the floating shreds of silk-cotton from the pillows, mattresses and cushions. Amitava sat amidst the ruin gasping weakly like an animal bleeding to death when Anuradha entered the room.

Instead of hitting her outright he clung to her neck and sobbed helplessly like a child. "What is it you have done, darling?" he asked and his voice choked.

Anuradha realised at the moment how her mind had hardened against her husband while she cultivated her tender arts. "What is there to weep for and show this madness when you have driven me out yourself?" she blurted out.

The husband recollected himself and murdered. "The last phase of a man's honour is planted around the person of his wife. You have betrayed me."

Anuradha lowered her eyes for a moment at the first impact of the indictment which came, she knew, from a man who had unbounded faith in her. But at the next the rebel, the despairing in her, spoke, "Don't forget that people want more than each other, and seek from outside what the other cannot fulfil. If that holds true in your case it does so in mine too. And don't you forget also that marriage is not the whole life and cannot give all that I want. What if I want to drink of pleasure and inner satisfaction and stay drunk?"

It is said that gods even fail to discover what is there in the mind of a woman, so, what of our simple-minded professor, though he was used to read messages on stones milleniums old!

Poor Amitava knew not where this rebel philosophy of life that smothered him came from. In his loneliness he concluded that art was anti-life, and a reactionary project to raze to the ground stability and order,—what humanity built over the ages and held sacred.

Honour is a thing what every male, worthy of the name, would fight for tooth and nail, and the most absent-minded and the laziest of fellows would run at a mad pace to redeem it. Next morning Amitava hurried to the producer of the shameful picture in which Anuradha had featured and offered to purchase it. The producer saw his opportunity and bargained unyieldingly as a man holding a person of importance to a ransom.

In a week Amitava collected all his patrimony, sold his car and a large number of his pet books, and mortgaged his house to pay out with immense relief a lakh of rupees for the picture. The same evening he lighted a merry and relieving bonfire of celluloided sex and the relative advertisement material to wipe out all traces of Anurdha's rebellious madness.

The next day he submitted his resignation as life was untenable in Calcutta which became exceedingly hot for him. But his chief, to whom the story of Amitava's dishonour was mysteriously communicated, sympathised with him and managed to have his services transferred to Lahore as the curator of the museum with power to supervise the one at Havelian. Amitava was inwardly pleased with this arrangement and at once left his home with his wife.

III.

In a long time the husband and wife came closer together. It seemed that Amitava was resolved to start life anew. Anuradha saw his whole self amidst new surroundings. The husband's ardour to find balance and happiness did not seem to be artificial, or worked-up to gain an end, so Anuradha was infatuated once again as in the first days of her marriage. An exhilarating winter resulting in an astounding improvement in the health of both contributed much to the happiness and pleasure of new adjustments, and Amitava conceded a good deal by interesting himself in his wife's pursuits.

Time went on pleasingly for both until the spring when it became evident that after all Amitava's change was due to a reaction and a mere passing phase of his mind. He visited sequestered Havelian in the beginning of spring with Anuradha and at once became engrossed in a new finding from some 'Daro' in Sind. He receded to an age unknown to human history and only conjectured by historians and archaeologists. Anuradha remained where she was to her renewed dismay.

If Fate guides life, it brought to Amitava's home one day a guest came to Havelian to study some ancient sculpture. He was Jayanta Chaudhuri, an associate member of the British Royal Academy, and the first Indian whose works were displayed at Burlington House.

Jayanta was a remarkable person of an athletic and graceful figure, and a very vigorous mind. He was a wealthy, freelance artist, but he never painted a picture or carved a piece of marble ever since he had returned home. His friends admonished him but he only shrugged his shoulders and puffed vehemently at his cigarette. Others who did not dare run him down for his former works took it for granted that his genius was an ephemeral one. Jayanta wore his cynicism as one wears fashionable clothes. But criticism can penetrate even a cynic's armour. Exasperated he once said, "What's the use of painting in a country where the ideal is to retrogress, and he pinned down to what existed thousands of years ago? Art cannot be mechanical and it cannot accept stagnation; if it were not progressive creation one had better stay his hand." So his unproductiveness was a silent protest against current standards.

Jayanta was a famous fencer; while he was in Paris he was more ardent a student in Madame Sanderson's fencing school than he was in the Ecole d'Art, and that accounted for his remarkable bodily grace, poise and deportment. Taken to task for cultivating a hobby, which, according to the laity, is anti-art, Jayanta would say, "At least one cannot become a sculptor who has not himself cultivated physical strength, bodily harmony and grace. The Greek classical archaeology provides instances galore that the Greek sculptors did not draw their inspiration from the weak, the anaemic and the emasculated, and, probably, neither were they so themselves who conceived of and created such great and everlastingly beautiful objectss." As for his passion for fencing he defended himself with the saying, "With the art of sword and duelling the male kind has lost for ever grace and romance, art has lost much that is irrevocable. What is romance now but a woman's love? —that even is nothing compared to the mediaeval Grande Passion?"

Fate, and her interest in painting threw Anuradha in Jayanta's company.

On their return to Lahore Anuradha was introduced by Jayanta into a smart set which used art as a plea for picnicing, dining and dancing. She was caught in its eddy and soon became the leader of the set. Jayanta saw more of her than Amitava who completely retraced himself into his shell. A sentiment began to hold the two artists together as holds a rope two mountain climbers at its two ends.

IV

Prosperous and fashionable Lahore sends its wives and daughters to the cool resorts in Kashmir during the gruelling, breathless and humid heat of the summer months, and Amitava fell in with the custom. The wife went up with friends to Pahalgam while he toiled in town. If a woman is constitutionally made for repose, and the man for action, she needs to be refreshed also, the man not coming into the scheme at all.

One day Jayanta's car pulled up before Anuradha's tent and a shiver went through her when he said "I have pursued you, Anuradha, to see you and to ask you to be my model to impart life to my block of Parian marble." She went through a mingled feeling of ecstacy and shame, but she agreed.

Inch by inch Jayanta chiselled out the image of Ahalya coming back to life according to the delectable figure before him; and inch by inch the model and the sculptor shortened the remove between the model throne and the vacant pedestals in the temple in each other's hearts till the temples were filled.

The story does not have any reason to go beyond the fact that Amitava suddenly remembered that the form of his marriage with Anuradha allowed of divorcement, and that a social person like himself had no right to burden human society.

But one can hardly forget. From his lone hermitage under the sombre hills in Batot he still asks the blue sky, the eternal snow-peaks, and the banks and swirls of clouds the questions between the incantations of Shiva's sacred name,— "Is art anti-life? Is life anti-itself?"

DEBUNKING ASTROLOGY

(Continued From Page 9)

diac (i.e. zero longitude) is the correct one; (a) the western view which regards the equinoxial point as the starting point, (b) Old Nirayan, (c) New Nirayan (which regards Zeta Piscium as the beginning of the Zodiac), or the Chitra system?

(3) Which kind of horoscope gives correct indications: (a) Birth-time horoscope, (b) conception time horoscope, or a combination of these two?

(4) Which moment is to be considered the proper birth-time? (a) Breaking of the waters, (b) Presentation of the head, (c) First cry or first taking of breath, or (d) The time obtained by Mr. Bailey's Soli-Lunar method?

(5) Which House is to be regarded as the first House, whether that at the eastern horizon or that in which the Moon is situated?

(6) Which of the different methods of House-division gives correct results?

Besides the above, there are innumerable differences regarding the interpretation of astrological data I may even say that there are very few methods of interpretation on which there is unanimity of opinion.

Minute Differences

Even if the differences mentioned above be settled there is yet one serious difficulty. This is that

> No means of knowing the difference that may be caused in the indications furnished by the stars owing to minute differences in their aspects are availble.

It is often found that a person who gambles makes a big sweep or suffers an extraordinary loss at short intervals. At such times, the changes in the positions of that person's stars are so slight that no books give any rules for determining changes in fortune due to them. History of duels and battles also furnishes instances of great changes of fortune at very short intervals, the first assault proving highly successful and the next one highly disastrous. Now, if such momentous changes are to be regarded as resulting from minute changes in position of the stars, and if no information regarding the effects of such changes is to be found in books, does it not follow that the usual predictions which lack this accuracy are bound to prove incorrect and hence unreliable?

Even if this difficulty be removed, one more serious difficulty confronts us. It is this, that environment and human effort seem to over-rule stars.

Environment And Human Effort

Please, consider the following cases:

(1) Aspects of stars that indicated slavery in the horoscope of Negroes in U. S. A. must prove ineffective after the passing of the Abolition of Slavery Act in 1864.

(2) Aspects of stars which in old days showed starvation, death from Epidemics of plague, cholera, typhoid, yellow fever etc., in the case of Western people, cannot now do so in advanced countries owing to doles, sanitary reforms and prophylactic injections.

(3) Aspects of stars that a hundred years ago indicated blindness in children due to smallpox and gonorrhoea of the mother, cannot now do so in those countries where vaccination is compulsory and where law requires that the eye-lids of every new born baby should be washed with a solution of silver nitrate.

(4) Deaths in the first year, and especially in the first week of new born infants are far more numerous than in subsequent period of equal length. Are stars always bad in the first week or the first year? Do similar 'Directions' produce the same effect in other years?

(5) Average length of life has, during the last fifty years, increased by at least ten years in most civilized countries. This means that aspects, transits, and 'Directions' which fifty years ago indicated termination of life earlier, either do not do so now, or occur ten years later than they used to do? What is the fact? If it be the former, what does that prove as to the power of the stars?

(6) Defectives in Germany have ceased to have children since the introduction of compulsory sterilization.

(7) Aspects of stars which showed marriage, its consummation, motherhood (and even widowhood in some cases) before sixteen years of age in the case of Brahmin girls fifty years ago, are now perfectly impotent owing to increase of age limit for marriage.

Do not these experiences show that the influence of stars, if any, is modified if not nullified by environment and human effort, and hence stars cannot be expected to give reliable indications as to actual events.

Is Astrology A Science?

To the arguments advanced heretofore the advocate of astrology may reply as follows: "The difficulties you mention are real, still, is it not a fact that some predictions come wonderfully true. Does not that prove astrology to be a science?" To this my reply is as follows:—

It is quite true that some predictions have come wonderfully true; but that in itself does not prove the relation between stars and mundane events.

A science may be defined as a body of classified or systematized knowledge, or a body of generalisations (rules and laws); and logic has laid down definite tests for judging the validity of these.

The rules in astrology are somewhat like this; "if conditions x. y. z.....are found in a horoscope, the subject must be a poor man." Now, please note that if these conditions be all false, the results based on these will not be all incorrect; but among these there will be found some "correct results owing to the law of chance". If, on the other hand, these conditions be true, then the percentage of correct results will be higher and higher according as the number of conditions taken into consideration is greater and greater, the percentage reaching 100, when the complete set of conditions is taken into account. To take a concrete case: if all the conditions alleged as determining the sex of an unborn child be quite false, the results based on these will still be about 50 per cent correct; since that is the approximate ratio of children of any one sex to the total number of children born. However, if all these conditions be true, it will be found that the percentage of correct results will be not only more than 50 per cent. but will rise higher and higher (say to 60, 70, 80 etc.) according as the number of conditions taken into consideration is greater and greater.

Claims Of Astrology And Their Value

1. The advocate of astrology says: "Astrology is an imperfect science." Reply: If judged by the test given by me any rule in astrology be found to be partially true, by all means call it an imperfect science; but till that test is satisfied it cannot be called a science.

2. "Astrology is like medicine." Reply: Medicine is imperfect in many respects, especially in its therapeutics branch; yet it can boast of many laws and rules that can stand a rigid scientific test. Among such may be mentioned the tests for diseases like typhoid, syphilis, etc. curative injections for amoebic dysentery, syphilis, hydrophobia, etc., and prophylactic injections for typhoid, cholera, diphtheria etc. Where are the rules in astrology that can compare with these, even after making due allowance for accidental failures and other factors, if any? Hence, Astrology can bear no comparison with medicine.

3. "Astrology is a science of warning; it enables one to take advantage of good times and to be cautious in bad times." Reply: Where is the evidence for this? The experience that astrologers are as ignorant about their own future and in spite of their alleged knowledge of favourable time, as much unsuccessful in their attempts as laymen, is against this assumption. Is any astrologer prepared to show that he can locate very lucky and very unlucky years in a person's career, from his horoscope? Until this is done, the claim that astrology furnishes a knowledge of good and bad time cannot be admitted. In the absence of definite knowledge of this kind, uncertain predictions are likely to prove as inconvenient as the cry of "wolf, wolf" of the shepherd boy in the story in Aesop's Fables

In conclusion, I may say that till the difficulties mentioned by me are solved, my contention that no reliable or definite information can be obtained from a horoscope, holds good.

"Wonderful" Fulfilment Of Some Predictions?

The advocate of astrology may ask: "How is the wonderful fulfilment of some of the predictions to be accounted for?" My reply is as follows:—

Wonderful fulfilment is often due to one of the following reasons: 1. Intelligent surmise; 2. Auto-suggestion, when fulfilment is wholly dependent on the behaviour of the subject (e.g. illness and even death in the case of highly neurotic or credulous persons); 3. Fluke or Coincidence; (4) What for want of a better term might be called clairvoyance or some mysterious power possessed by some persons who seem to exhibit uncanny knowledge of unseen things. It is possible that this might come under (1) and (3) mentioned before. If anybody wants to claim such fulfilment as due to any astrological rule, let him show that the rule can stand the statistical test mentioned before.

The advocate of astrology may ask: "How can coincidence account for fulfilments which have proved correct to a day, nay, even to an hour, e.g. in cases where the chances were one in a hundred or even in a thousand?" My reply is: Yes, such things do occur, and I have given actual instances of these in my articles in the Marathi Magazines 'Sahyadri' and 'Kirloskar' (Vide July number of 1938).

If coincidence is no explanation of such occurrences, my query is "how do you account for the experience that those other methods in astrology which advocates of a particular method condemn as wrong, as also those systems of divination like reading the meaning of leaves in a tea-cup that are palpably absurd, can furnish an equal number of correct answers or even wonderful results? If you want to maintain, that this is due to some common measure of truth in these systems, let it be shown that these different systems give identical answers and these also the correct ones. Actual experience does not seem to support this plea. However, if any advocate wants to challenge my statement, let him give a demonstration. Until this is done, any argument cannot but be regarded as mere talk and excuse."

A Few Tests

It will be seen that the arguments set forth by me lead irresistibly to the conclusion that there is no basis for the alleged parallelism between movements of heavenly bodies and occurrences in the human world and that the difficulties in the way of arriving at a definite result are so insurmountable that, where the odds are great, one cannot expect even fifty per cent of results to be correct, and hence astrology cannot serve the purpose of giving reliable guidance. However, I do not maintain that it should be condemned altogether. It may still be accorded the respect that is due to age and we should be willing to examine its claim if supported by reasons and proper demonstration. But unless and until this condition is fulfilled, I maintain it should cease to be consulted as a means of guidance. For those who wish to press its claims, I propose a few tests.

1. Since correct birth-time is the sole basis of prediction and is alleged to be capable of supplying all the information regarding the subject, it should be possible for an astrological expert to locate the birth-time correctly so that it may tally with the time recorded by a responsible person provided he (the astrologer) be given all other information regarding the subject.

2. If birth-time and a few incidents in the life of an individual necessary for rectification of the horoscope be supplied, the astrologer should supply the remaining incidents in his life.

3. If the astrological expert says that only favourable and unfavourable times are shown by the stars, let him indicate correctly the best and worst days or weeks or even months (of course from the point of pecuniary gains, this is capable of exact measurement), from a duly rectified horoscope.

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KAMALA WORKS (B.C.).
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, R. I. P.

the decadent Hapsburgs, convinced the Czechs that their fate as a nation depended on the cause of freedom as a whole and that freedom meant not autonomy within the Austro-Hungarian empire as previously envisaged, but release from German domination.

Ideologically the ground had already been prepared for the arrival of Dr. Masaryk. The Czech nation, then, entered the twentieth century subjects to the domination of Germans, German-Austrians and Magyars.

The situation remained practically unchanged when the European war broke out in 1914. In the cataclysm the Czechs found themselves swept into the conflict on the side of the central powers for whom they were now compelled to fight against their inclinations and against their political convictions. The Czechs saw that the war would have a decisive effect upon their fate as a nation. Politically and traditionally their sympathies were on the side of the allies. It was Dr. Masaryk who decided that the time had arrived to strike against the central powers. Czech opposition developed rapidly and took the form of passive resistance, the desertion of Czech troops in great numbers to the opposite camp, and the formation of secret organisations whose purpose was to prepare for the decisive moment.

Desertions "En Bloc"

In the first months of the war three Czecho-Slovak regiments deserted "en bloc" and went over to the Russians. The Austrian high command, alarmed at this, hastily ordered a reorganisation of the Austrian army and drafted more and more Hungarians and Austrians into the Slav regiments. But the desertions continued. Before the end of the war "sixteen divisions of Hapsburgs subjects were fighting against the central powers". In the summer of 1918 a climax was reached when the allies officially recognised the Czecho-Slovak legions as a belligerent army "fighting on their side". However, before the war ended, the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed and Czecho-Slovakia with the active support of the allies came into existence as a sovereign state.

The great achievements of Dr. Masaryk and his colleague Dr. Benes in the struggle for freedom cannot be traced here. Suffice it to say that their achievements, their courage in the face of manifold difficulties, and the final culmination of their long and arduous fight ending in the recognition at Versailles of their country's inherent right to self-determination, forms one of the most glorious and stimulating chapters of democracy.

Racial Minorities

The new Czecho-Slovak State thus created was faced from the very outset with the problem of racial minorities which would either have to be absorbed or amalgamated in the near future. It was here that Czecho-Slovakia in spite of the democratic traditions of the Czechs failed. The weakness of the new state was that it could not, for various reasons, amalgamate the retrogressive Slovaks who besides being centuries behind the Czechs as regards culture and democratic traditions lacked the passionate convictions which made the Czechs a nation and inspired them with hope and courage when all around them was darkness and despair. It was a tragedy which with a little tolerance and understanding on both sides might have been averted. But the gulf that separated them

(Continued from Page 3.)

widened and widened until the tragic culmination a few weeks ago when the Slovaks betrayed the Czechs to the traditional enemy and helped to reverse what was perhaps the outstanding achievement of the war. That the problem of racial minorities is far from settled in Central Europe is becoming more and more obvious each day. Meanwhile Pan-Germanism, playing, upon the racial aspirations of these minorities and playing minorities off against one another, creeps on . . . .

It is a regrettable accident of geography that Czecho-Slovakia lies directly in the path of Germany's traditional schemes of expansion in the east and south-east of Europe. For apart from her own security which would be imperilled from the rear in the event of a drive eastwards, the Bohemian bastion itself commands both the trade and the military routes through central and eastern Europe. German strategy has never for a moment underrated the military importance of Bohemia the possession of which by a hostile power would be a great calamity for Germany. It was Bismarck who summed up the strategic importance of Bohemia in historic words when he said: "He who rules Bohemia rules Europe." Commercially it is just as important.)

Independence Lost

Through what was modern Czecho-Slovakia run historic arteries of European trade. Past Bratislava, the Slovak capital, the Danube flows to the Black Sea. Through Prague runs the Moldau meeting the Elbe a few miles away and then flowing into Germany past the Port of Hamburg and then into the North sea.

It is the geographical contiguity with Germany combined with grim determination of a gallant and indomitable people to live as a nation and not to perish racially in a pan-Germanic deluge, that has, down the ages, been responsible for their historical misfortunes—especially heightened when the German colossus has reared its head.

Once again the German colossus has stirred in Europe and once again Czech independence, which took three hundred years to regain, has been lost to the traditional enemy. Hitler prefers to keep ten million Czechs in subjection rather than let three million Sudeten Germans be a minority in a country that has set the example for democracy to the rest of the world.

Yet that is not all. Hitler badly needed the Czecho-Slovakian gold reverves to pay for his armaments. He needed the highly organised and highly developed Czech industries to increase Germany's industrial output. He needed the Skoda works, which was literally the arsenal of central Europe and the fourth largest armament firm in the whole world, to feed his war-machine. Without armaments from Czecho-Slovakia both Rumania and Yugoslavia, and to a lesser degree the other countries of the Little Entente, are paralysed—and worse still, the guns that in the event of a war would have been used in defence of the democracies have now changed hands. "They are in the wrong hands."

In 1914 as the war clouds gathered over Europe, Sir Edward Grey, then Britain's Foreign Minister, is reported to have said: "The Lamps are going out all over Europe. We shall not see them lit again in our life time." In Austria and Czecho-Slovakia the lamps have gone out. The future is a matter for speculation.

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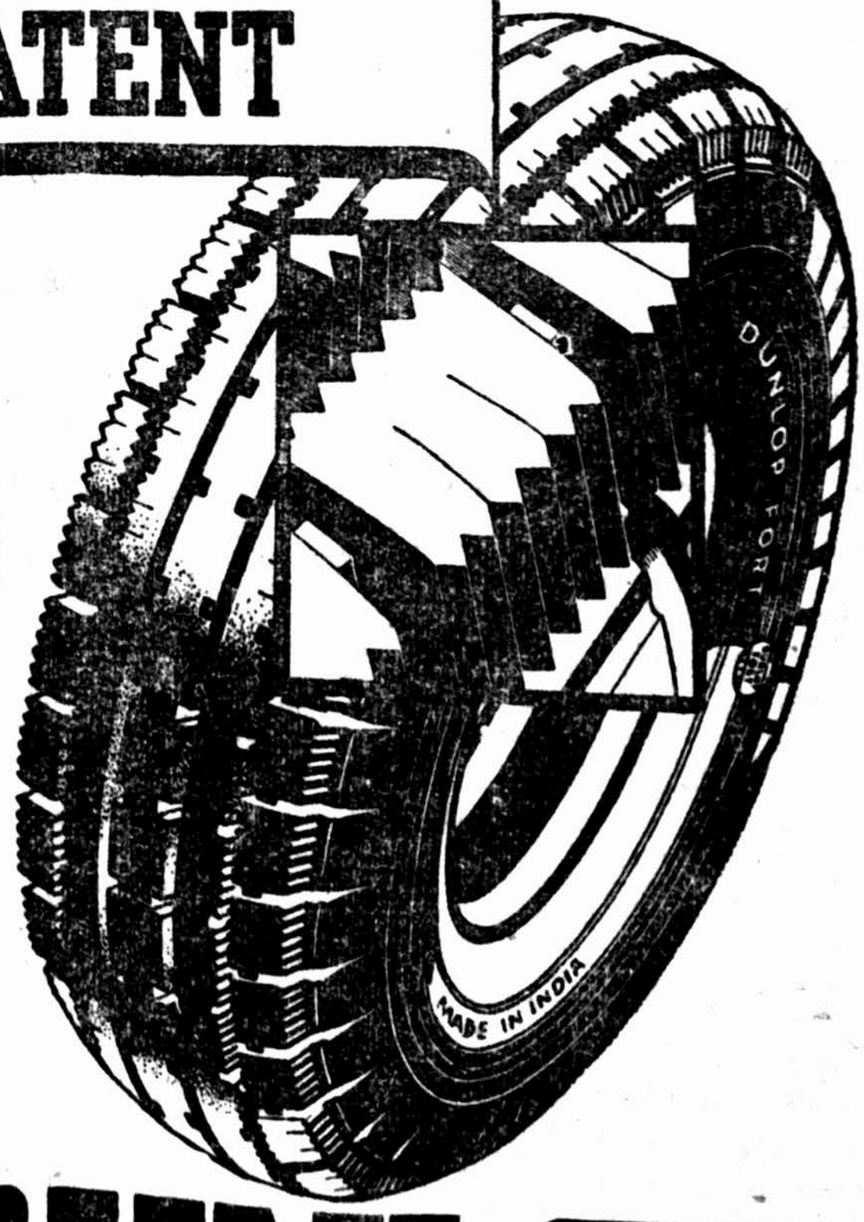

THAT'S DUNLOP Fort

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THE INDIAN MADE MASTERPIECE

PETTY LARCENY

(Continued From Page 46)

for a nation in chains—not vanquished in fair fight, not broken in spirit, not so craven as to cheer the conqueror's troops, but compelled by the overwhelming force of its enemies to give way.

That newspaper concludes its article by regarding the unfinished pavilion as symbolic. "The pavilion of democracy is also incomplete. But the walls are strong, and when tyrants tear them down free men build them again."

ST. HELENA

A friend of ours has a pal who lives on St. Helena. Naturally, he is usually rather out of touch with the trend of affairs, but he paid a visit to Capetown recently and was told of the German Fuehrer's latest coup.

He smiled wryly as he remarked: "There is room on St. Helena for another Little Corporal. You catch the bird. We will cage him."

CAUTIOUS

A firm of American investment advertisers are taking the long-headed cautious view of world affairs. In a circular to their clients they observe guardedly:

"Is the United States going to hell? Frankly, no one can answer this statement with certainty. When arranging clients' investments, however, we constantly keep this in mind."

HISTORY.

Three hundred and sixty-six writers working (though not all at the same time) throughout thirty-three years have just finished the production of 12,400,000 words.

This immense work, in 32 volumes, is the Cambridge University Press "History of the World." The historians worked backwards. Beginning with their own day, they ended up with the Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians and Hittites. Their own day, it chanced was a day in which so much was beginning to happen, that that section of the complete work, which is called "The Cambridge Modern History" is already behind the times. The busy historians have, therefore, planned two new volumes to cover the war and after.

The original editor, Lord Acton, died before the first volume was published in November 1902. The whole work, to date, has been supervised by fourteen editors. The last volume of the Modern History was published in 1910; the last volume of the Medieval History in 1936. The last volume of Ancient History will appear on April 20.

LEBRUN.

M. Lebrun's poll of 506 votes in the recent Presidential election was variously interpreted as a good sign or a bad one by his supporters and his opponents. Those who see omens in figures have looked up the majorities of past Presidents of the French Republic.

They note that M. Paul Deshannel obtained the greatest Presidential votes of all—734. M. Millerand came next with 695. Sadi Carnot obtained 616 votes.

The big polls did not bring luck, for none of these Presidents remained at the Elysee until the end of his seven years' term of office. On the other hand, Poincare, who received only 483 votes, Loubet, who obtained the same figure, Fallieres, who received 449 votes, and Doumergue, who obtained 515 votes, all remained to the end of their term.

As he is re-elected M. Lebrun finds himself considerably out of pocket. The allowance granted to the French President is 3,600,000 francs (about £20,000) annually. This is not a large sum when it is remembered that almost all expenses must be paid out of it. The President pays nearly a million francs in taxes. His 23 servants—all needed to keep the Elysee Palace going—cost him about 300,000 francs. Any special trip undertaken by the President, such as the recent visit to London, must be paid out of the allowance; also all entertainments, diplomatic receptions, balls, banquets, etc.

LIPSTICK.

A liquid derived from a Central African plant which turns human skin permanently red may render regular use of lipstick unnecessary.

This discovery has been made by a former students at Oxford, who has returned to Johannesburg after spending eight months in Central Africa collecting rare drugs and plants. He found that few natives were bald and that few men, even aged more than 90, had grey hair. These natives used a root extract which the discoverer thinks might "almost grow hair on an egg." He is to bring his discoveries to London.

APPEASEMENT.

The British Admiralty has issued orders that when ships of H. M. Navy visit Italian ports their band shall play the Italian Fascist song ("Glovinezza") as well as the Italian National Anthem.

Perhaps still appeasing!

EXCITING!

Earl Winterton said the following on war:

"After all death has got to come to us some day, and I can assure you from personal experience, that it is quite exciting wondering whether the next bullet or bomb will kill you."

Of course, it may just blind you for life, tear your guts out and leave you in misery and pain for the rest of your days. Does this come under the heading of "quite exciting"?

New Method To Liquefy Gases

Russian Scientist's Remarkable Discovery

BY HAROLD DENNY IN THE "NEW YORK TIMES".

Professor Peter Kapitza, former director of the Royal Society's Mond Laboratory at Cambridge, England, whose retention by the Soviet Government to head a great new laboratory here stirred the scientific world in 1935, has perfected a new method of liquefying gases. It is announced that this discovery will have great scientific and industrial importance.

Only a few details have been made known, but a vital part of the invention is said to be a turbine of completely original design. It is no larger than a match box and weighs about half a pound, but has far greater efficiency than the machines heretofore used

The liquefaction of air, oxygen and other gases has many applications both in science and industry. Liquid oxygen, for example, is used in high altitude aviation, in autogenous welding, in the metallurgical and metal treating industries and in underground handling of coal. The methods now in use for liquefying air are costly and require five to six hours of operation.

Kapitza's Machine.

Professor Kapitza's machine, according to an announcement of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, requires a pressure of not more than five to six atmospheres. Apparatus now in use works under pressures of 200 to 300 atmospheres.

In the course of one hour the device, installed at the Institute of Physical Problems (which Professor Kapitza heads) supplied between fifty-five and sixty-five pounds of liquefied air, according to the announcement.

No further information could then be obtained at Professor Kapitza's laboratory, at the Academy of Sciences or at the Soviet Patent Office. Patents have been applied for, however, it was made known, both in the Soviet Union and in the United States.

Academy Votes Bonus.

Professor Kapitza told of his invention at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences recently. In recognition of its importance the academy voted a bonus of 25,000 rubles to Professor Kapitza and premiums to his assistants.

It seems likely that Professor Kapitza's new invention is a development of his process for liquefying helium. He began that at Cambridge and perfected it here. Liquid helium is used to produce extremely low temperatures for the study of atomic structures, on which Professor Kapitza has done much research work.

Professor Kapitza is a Russian by birth but had studied and worked for thirteen years at Cambridge as a protege of the late Lord Rutherford. He retained his Soviet citizenship during that time.

Not Permitted to Return to Cambridge.

After a visit to Russia in 1934 to attend several scientific conferences Professor Kapitza was not permitted to return to Cambridge where a costly laboratory had been built for him. The Soviet authorities explained that they needed his outstanding talents for Russia's own highly important and rapidly developing scientific work.

Although there were some protests from Britain, the Soviet authorities proceeded to build a magnificent institute for him on the outskirts of Moscow. They equipped it with the lavishness that is characteristic of the Soviet's scientific work.

Some equipment was purchased from Professor Kapitza's former laboratory at Campridge and other apparatus was constructed under his direction here. He has a staff of six scientific assistants.

Adjoining the handsome building especially erected for Professor Kapitza's institute is a pretty cottage on the English model also built for him by the Soviet. He never receives foreign correspondents but he is understood to receive a handsome salary and to be happy both in his work and in his personal life.

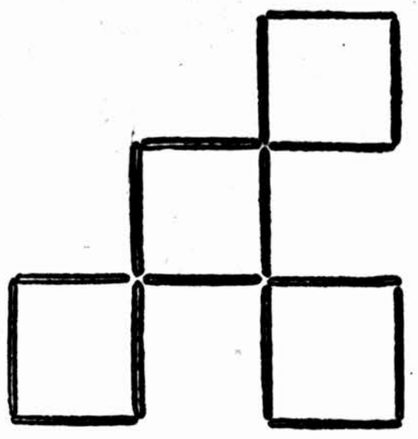
WHY BIRDS MIGRATE?

One theory to explain why birds migrate, flying north when spring comes to the northern hemisphere, and south when the days lengthen in the southern hemisphere, was put forward recently by Mr. Austin Clark, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. He said that the birds respond directly to the greater intensity of light as the sun crosses the equator. An extreme example was the tern, which winters in the Antarctic circle and then follows the sun northward, almost from pole to pole, to spend the summer in the Arctic.

SOLUTION OF THE LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

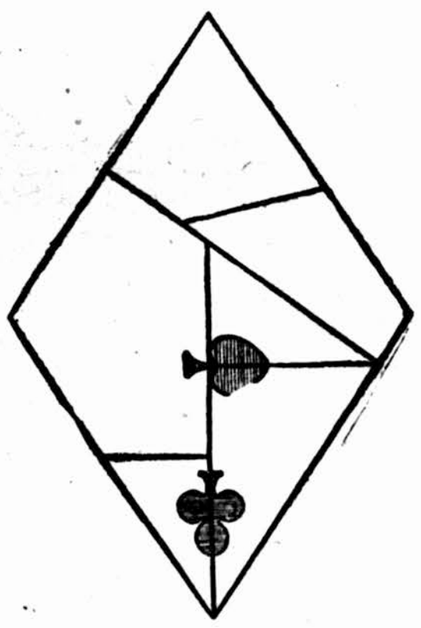
THE MAGIC SQUARE: The missing numbers in the top row are 10 and 6. In the second row, 4 and 16. In the third row, 11 and 7. In the bottom row, 1 and 13. By adding the numbers in the completed diagonal row, we find that each row should total 34. The two numbers in the first vertical row total 29, so the missing numbers must add up to 5. The only two of the missing numbers that add up to 5 are 4 and 1. If we placd the 1 in the second position, the three numbers in the second horizontal row add up to 14 and a number larger than 16 would be required to have the line total 34. Hence we know that the 4 must be placed in the second position and the 1 in the bottom row. With this start the remaining numbers are soon placed.

The Four Suits: As shown in the accompanying cut, the heart and spade are formed by the same pieces viewed from different angles. The diamond is formed by all six pieces joined together.



Saving the Wall Puzzle

Five-Minute Poser: The amount of nickels used for the first lot of pies is found by multiplying the numbers of nickels each pie cost by 12. This amount is also the number of pies in the imaginary lot, and by multiplying this amount by the number of nickels each pie costs, we obtain 108. In other words, 108 represents 12 multiplied twice by the number of nickels each pie costs. This is equivalent to multiplying 12 by the square of the numbers of nickels in the price of each pie. Dividing 108 by 12, we obtain 9. The square root of 9 is 3. Therefore, the price of each beef pie is three nickels.



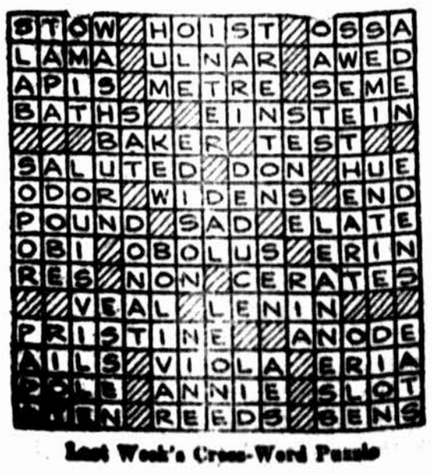
The Four Suits Puzzle

St. Patrick's Day Puzzle: Stem, Mate, Mite, Mine, Tine, Pine, Pane, Neat, Rate, Tire, Cite, Tick, Sick, Disk, Said, Days.

March Fifteenth Puzzle: The name of the former president is ANDREW JACKSON. The objects in the white panels are: Heel, Hand, Ear, Date, Newt, Ski, Jackstone. The names of those in the black panels are: Eel, Head, Ten, Hats, Kite.

Poetic Pamela: The missing words are: Sup, Ern, At, Ural, Supernatural.

The solutions to today's puzzles will be given next week.



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Mussolini—The Man

(Continued From Page 47)

and to introduce a little conservative ballast into his young revolutionary brain.

The ex-teacher of Gualtieri had been working for some time doing translations for Pareto when the professor sent a letter to the president of the Italian socialist section. It was an appraisal of Benito Mussolini.

".....You can tell your friends," concluded the letter, "that they can be proud of their young comrade. This man has something in his head. I am certain that he will go far."

Among Musselini's numerous friends at Lausanne may be mentioned Armand Lapie, the librarian who lent the youngman the famous 'Reflections on Violence' by Georges Sorel which played a certain part in the political formation of the future dictator of Italy.

The young Italian was often to be found in the little cafe of Mere Maggnio where great discussions went on. They were a motley crew of mason, students and socialists of all nationalities. In short an "international" in miniature.

The Mussolinian adventure in Switzerland was now entering another phase. The party had need of orators of convincing eloquence. Trouble was starting at Berne and Benito Mussolini was enrolled in the struggle.

Historic Harangue

Thus, on March 11th, 1903, he harangued for the first time the Italian socialists of the federal town, urging them to carry on the struggle against the masters until they obtained complete victory. On May 13, in defiance of police regulations, he organised a procession of strikers He was imprisoned and not released until June 27th; then he was expelled for life from the territory Canton of Berne.

According to a federal law, foreigners expelled from a canton were conducted to a point on the frontier nearest to the country of their origin, so Mussolini was about to be sent to Chiasso from where, a year before he had set out full of hope.

After a last interrogation, however, he was set at liberty. He reached Lugano, where he had some friends and forgetting the troubles he had just passed through, he started his propaganda again. On July 6th he spoke at Claro and on the 11th at Gresciano. At the end of the month he returned to Lausanne.

At Lausanne he rejoined with pleasure his old friends in the masons' and workmen's section. The misfortune through which he had passed had increased his prestige. Soon he became one of the most influential orators at the meetings of the party.

But eloquence did not bring in much money. So he obtained employment with a pork butcher. A few weeks later Benito went to work for Tedeschi, a wine merchant. He was then twenty years old. There are still a number of old ladies who recall the time when the present head of the Italian state knocked at their doors and said, when delivering his wine:

"Here are the bottles you ordered, madame."

By the middle of September Benito Mussolini had left Tedeschi's employment to make a speaking tour. On September 27th, he gave a speech at Fribourg. He was subsequently heard at Geneva, at Neuchatel, at Travers, at Basle and at Chaux-de-Fonds. Then came the news that his mother was seriously ill. Leaving everything, the young man hurried back to Italy.

Symbolic Coincidence

His mother was better and there was nothing to keep him at Predappio. Besides, his class had been called up for military service and the prospect of long months of military discipline was not pleasing to this young antimilitarist. Thus he judged it better to leave as Italy was becoming too hot for him. He thought of returning to Switzerland through Geneva. He hesitated, however. His passport was out of date and as he was evading military service, he could not get it renewed at the Italian consulate. But there was Geneva only a mile or two on the other side of the frontier.....

On March 1st, 1904, he was in Geneva. Thus the young Italian had entered Switzerland with a passport that was no longer valid. On March 18th there was a great demonstration in Geneva to commemorate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. It was a symbolic coincidence that in the hall, not far from each other, stood two men who changed history from opposite poles—Benito Mussolini and Vladimir Oulianov, known as Lenin.....

The following day Mussolini went to Zurich as official delegate to the Italian Socialist Union of Switzerland. When he returned to Geneva, he was arrested on the charge of entering Switzerland without a valid passport and for the second time he was to experience the sad fate of expelled Italians as under most uncomfortable conditions he travelled towards Chiasso.

When they learned of what had happened, some socialists of Geneva interceded with the authorities to liberate the young man before his arrival at the frontier and he was released at Bellinzona.

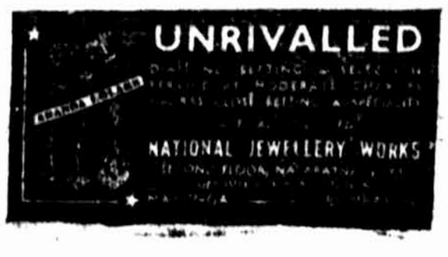
By the middle of May he was at Lausanne, the authorities having given him a permit for six months on condition that he did not organise any meetings.

In the month of August, as the sccialist section wished to make use of his oratorical gifts they sent him away from Lausanne and he made a tour through the country, speaking at different places.

Several times during the year of 1904 Mussolini's mother wrote to her son insisting that he should return to Italy and perform his military service. Finally, he yielded to her entreaties and on November 13th, the Italian socialist section took leave of him at a farewell party.

What did those two years in Switzerland do for Mussolini? There he experienced the tests of privation, hunger, and physical and mental suffering. "My life," he once said, 'is an open book in which one can read the words: study, poverty and struggle."

He also is indebted to Switzerland—particularly to Lausanne—for some of his intellectual training. He never forgets Professor Pareto.—(Condensed from the "New York Times Magazine" by Parade.)



BOMBERS TO HAVE BULLET-PROOF TANKS

Definite steps to equip military and civil aeroplanes with fuel tanks which are proof against crashes, bullets and fire are at last being taken by the Air Ministry.

It is now claimed that a tank has been devised which will not burst in a crash, thus removing the danger of fire caused by spilt petrolo coming into contact with hot engine parts or fusing electric wires.

It is understood that the tank which is to be adopted is the Henderson Safety Tank, invented eight years ago by three engineers, Messrs. A. J. Henderson, A. J. B. Coates and C. A. Forecast.

The Air Ministry has carried out trials of this tank during the past three years in a desultory sort of fashion despite the urgent need for such a great safety factor.

DIRECT HIT TEST

Recently the Henderson tank stood up to some remarkable tests one of which was a direct hit at 25 yards by a new type of aircraft cannon firing a one-inch shell.

Many pieces of the shell penetrated the tank, one side of which was bulged with the force of the blast. But the tank, which was full of petrol, remained sealed.

Other tests have included subjection to machine-gun fire and being dropped from heights.

Now the Henderson tank is being specified as standard equipment for a new high-speed fighter, at least one type of bomber and a training monoplane. It is also to be installed in the high-speed passenger monoplanes which the Fairey company is building for the Air Ministry.

THREE-IN-ONE TANK

Details of the tank's construction are the secret of the inventors but they reveal that it consist of three tanks in one, hermetically sealed together, the outer one having a normal metal skin.

An Airspeed Oxford twin-engined trainer fitted with this patent tank crashed recently. There was no fire.

Other types of tanks claimed to be crash and fireproof have been submitted to the Ministry, including one covered with a patent spongy material designed automatically to close up if holes are made in it and the metal.

You no longer are of the younger generation if you feel accomplishment is the result of slow motion.

PARIS A "GERMANIC CITY"

In this new book "The Struggle for Power", Herr Alfred Rosenberg writes:

"That magnificent old Paris, where, in the middle ages Flemish was spoken more than French, was as Germano-Gothic as Normandy or Frisia, until this city, too, was inundated by Jews, by Southern bastards, Romans, etc., and lost her character just as ancient Rome had done. It is only in Brittany and Normandy that France still possesses sources of Nordic strength".—"L'Ere. Nouvelle", Paris.

BLOOD AND RENT

The author (Miss Elim Anderson) is aware that "particularly since the economic and political uncertainty of recent years, consciousness of class is coming to be more important than consciousness of 'race' and such." She cites the pertinent comment of one Irishman who said that "there's damn little fat in thinking you're better than an Eyetalian if neither of you can pay the rent",—"New Masses", New York.

The Bombay Chronicle

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"SMITH'S wife is certainly a good manager."

"Of her household affairs?"

"No; of Smith."

* * * *

"UNCLE will you get into evening dress? Then I can throw my lantern slides on your shirt front and you can be a talkie."

* * * *

AFTER a very careful life the old couple had at last managed to furnish their parlour really beautifully.

One day the old lady missed her husband.

"Joseph," she called, "where are you?"

"I'm in the parlour, resting."

"On the sofa?" she wailed.

"No, on the floor."

"On the beautiful carpet?" was her next horrified question.

"No, I rolled it up first."

* * * *

AN empty house was being renovated and the owner left the 'phone connected while the work was in progress.

One day the bell rang and a workman answered it. To his surprise he heard: "Put me five bob each way on . . ."

"You've got the wrong number, mate," replied the workman. "This 'ere's an empty 'ouse."

"Who the blazes are you, then—a ghost?"

* * * *

MRS. O'Dooley had twins. They were very like each other in fact, to the casual observer they were identical.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Dooley," said a neighbour to her one day, "I can't make out how it is you can tell them apart!"

"Sure, and it's aisy enough," was the answer, "Yes, see, one has got his teeth and the other hasn't. So I sticks my finger into Pat's mouth and if he bites I know it's Dennis!"

* * * *

IT was baking day and the new maid and her mistress were having a very busy time.

"Mary," said the mistress, "just go and see if that large plum-cake in the oven is baked yet. Stick a knife in it and see if it comes out clean."

In a few minutes Mary returned.

"The knife came out wonderful clean, ma'am," she said, beaming, "so I've stuck all the other dirty knives in, too!"

* * * *

THE motorist was in conference with his solicitor.

"While you were driving up the road, did anything happen to arouse your curiosity?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes," replied the client, "The front wheel broke in half!"

"I'M afraid your dinner has been burned to-night darling", said Mrs. Brown.

"What's the matter?" replied her husband. "Did they have a fire in the cold-meat shop?"

* * * *

THE owner of a high-powered car was being driven along at a steady forty-five. For some time the hooting of a baby car behind had irritated him.

"Accelerate," he said to his chauffeur.

The car jumped from forty-five to sixty, but still came the steady honk-honk of the baby car.

"Give her all she's got," said the owner of the big car.

His chauffeur stepped on the gas, and the speedometer was soon flickering between seventy-five and eighty. But still the honk-honk persisted.

"Pull up," said the baffled owner.

The big car stopped, and the baby car drew up just behind.

"Look here!" yelled the angry owner, "do you want to pass?"

"No!" shouted the man in the small car. "I just wanted to get my starting-handle out of your luggage-grid."

* * * *

SAID the Film Applicant: "I'm an animal impersonator."

"I can see that," replied the Producer, "but what do you do for a living?"

THE burglar crept into the house as quietly as possible, but his shoes were not rubber-soled and he made a certain amount of noise despite all his precautions.

Suddenly he stiffened and listened. A woman's voice came from the floor above.

"If you don't take off your shoes when you slink into this house, you worm, there's going to be trouble. Go back and take them off at once. I can't think why I ever married a man like you."

The burglar crept out of the house and joined his pal outside.

"It's no good," he sighed, with tears in his eyes, "I can't burgle that house. It reminds me too much of home."

* * * *

"DO you sell confetti? asked the pretty girl.

"Yes, we do," replied the shopkeeper, "but this morning we sold every bit in the shop."

"Ah, I presume there's a big wedding taking place near here?"

"No, but the local Income Tax collector is being buried."

* * * *

"AND so," said the magistrate, "you took these articles off the counter but left the cash in the till undisturbed."

"Now don't you start on that!" groaned the prisoner. "My old woman's been at me about it something cruel."

AN office-boy dashed into his employer's office and asked loudly if he might go to the match.

Startled, the employer looked up. "That is no way to ask permission," he said. "Let me give you a lesson in etiquette. I will go out and act your part. You sit at my desk and make believe you are the boss."

The youngster sat down and the man left the office. Presently he knocked on the door. The boy told him to come in.

The employer entered, noiselessly. "I wonder, sir," he asked, meekly, "if you would be so kind as to let me have the afternoon off? I want very much to see a football match!"

The youngster looked up, grinning broadly. "Why, certainly!" he exclaimed. "And here's half a crown to have some fun with!"

* * * *

THE two men hadn't met for years.

"And is your wife still as pretty as she used to be?" asked the first.

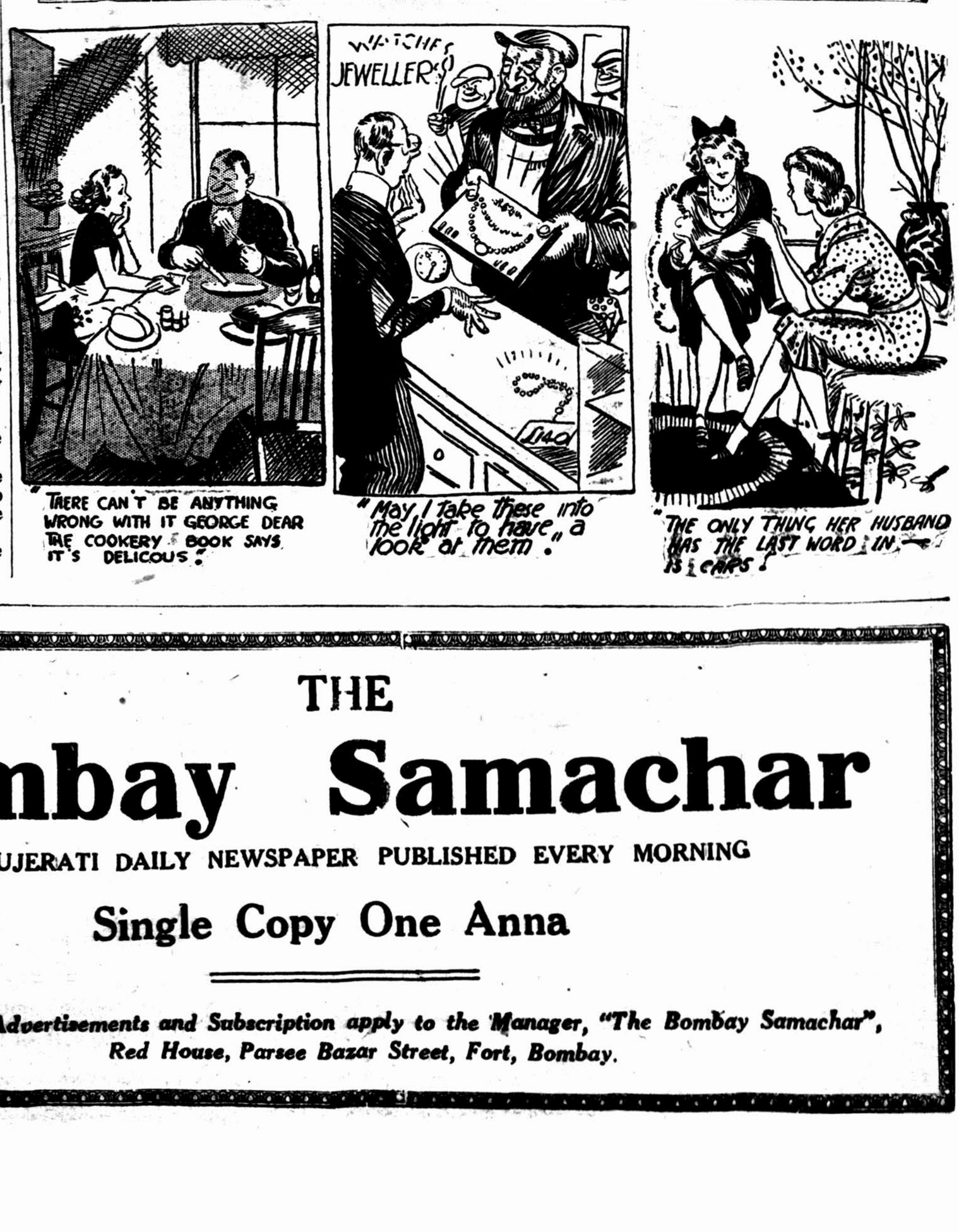
"Oh, yes," replied the second, "but it takes her much longer."

* * * *

SAID the butler: "Beg pardon sir, but there's a burglar downstairs."

"Very well, Perkinson," replied the correct squire. "Bring my gun and sports suit—the heather mixture."

Our Humorist At Large


WATCHES
JEWELLERS
"THERE CAN'T BE ANYTHING WRONG WITH IT GEORGE DEAR THE COOKERY BOOK SAYS IT'S DELICOUS."
"May I take these into the light to have a look at them."
"THE ONLY THING HER HUSBAND HAS THE LAST WORD IN— IS CARS!"

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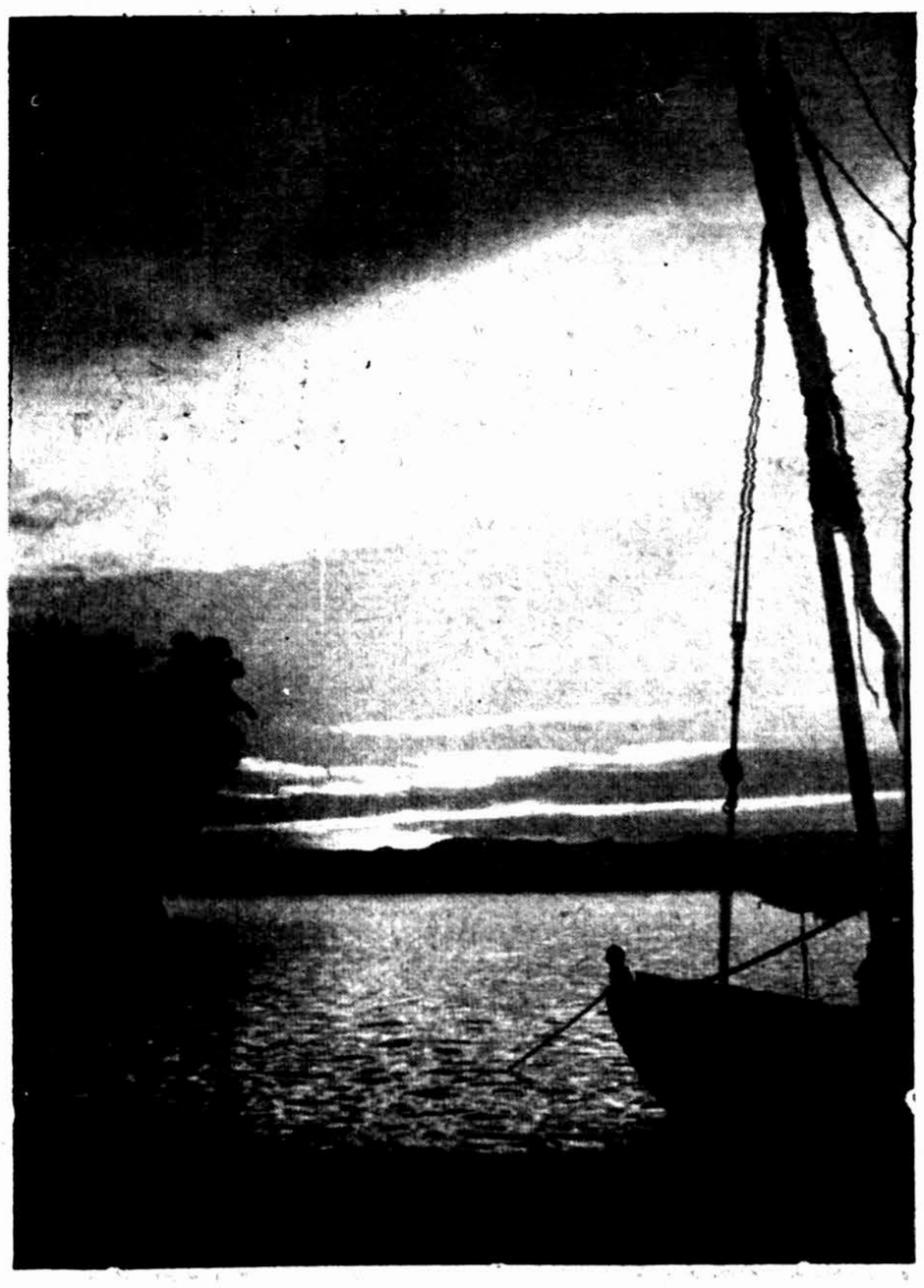
SUMMER IS HERE

—And this young chap is evidently feeling very thirsty.
(Photo by B. R. Vyas)

Winner of a Musical Flag Race being chaired at Victoria, Australia.

The Motorists' Dream come true. This new German road leads from Stuttgart to Ulm.



GOLDEN GLORY OF A SUMMER SUNSET
(Photo by M. K. S. Rajan).

THE HILLS ARE CALLING
And here is the Matheran light train ready to take you there.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Nothing is more refreshing than a river cruise on a summer evening.
(Photo by P. T. Sheshadri).

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